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VOL. VI., NO. 52 STRATHMORE, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915. Subscription Price, 1.00 per year

LOCAL JOTTINGS

Threshing was resumed on Monday, after a wait of four days on account of rain. The weather, however, does not look very settled yet.

When he was compelled to stop threshing on Thursday, owing to the rain, J. B. Sim, Namaka, had averaged 36 bushels per acre on wheat that had been disced in on stubble, and over forty on summer fallow.

The amount realised at the U. F. A. Auction on 18th inst was over $1300. At the next auction all goods and livestock entered will be sold according to the time when they have been entered, the earlier entries thus having the first sale. It is hoped this will induce people with stuff to sell to put their entries in earlier than in the past. Early entries help the sale bill, and draw bigger crowds.

Yes, they do give a 75c meal for 35c, put up by a first class white chef at the Maple Leaf Hotel. tfu

The Rural Municipality of Bow Valley had a case against the C. P. R. on the refusal of the Company to pay taxes on land used by ditchriders, watermasters, etc. The case was to have come up last week, but the matter was settled out of court, the Company agreeing to pay taxes on the properties in dispute.

Mr J. W. Eglese, formerly a merchant in Namaka and latterly of Gleichen, has enlisted in the 82nd.

Leonard Crossley, son of Mr and Mrs L. C. Crossley, joined the 82nd Saturday. Leonard has two uncles prisoners of war in Germany, but he is not going to keep them company if he can help it.

Ladies stopping at the Maple Leaf will get all the courtesies possible shown them tfu

On Friday there were 114 names on the register of Strathmore School, and the number is being added to every day on which school is open. Mr Niddrie, the new principal, is now in charge, and Miss Withers, temporary teacher, has taken up a school of her own near Bassano.

The latest recruits from Strathmore at Calgary are enjoying the soldier's life fine. Z. Grimshaw says he feels ... now than ever ... th says it has ... beat a long ... the Gleichen town policeman, Mr. Roberts, is a sergeant in the 82nd. Ex-Constable James, who also joined from here, passed his examination at the non-com. school successfully, and is now decorated with sergeant's stripes.

These ducks on Mrs Dearn's slough are coming home to roost, like chickens.

Evidence was taken before his Lordship, Mr Justice Walsh, in supreme court Thursday ... action brought ... eer Mayal Trust company ... George Lloyd, formerly ... nesmore. The action is a ... one. J. C. Brokovski ... Phimster, of Lougheed, ... McLaws & Co., are ap... for plaintiff, and H. P. O. for the defendant.

Elsewhere in this issue is announced our clubbing offer with The Farmers' Weekly Telegram of Winnipeg. The price of this paper and the Farmers' Weekly Telegram to the end of next year is truly the most economical of subscription offers as it gives both papers to December 31st 1916 for $1 50.

Subscribers who take advantage of this offer now will have these papers for the remainder of this year and all of next year for one half the subscription price.

As in the past we will thoroughly cover the local field and nothing of importance or interest to our readers in this district will escape these columns. The Farmers' Weekly Telegram in its new and enlarged form will weekly publish in clean, clear and concise form, the news of the world combined with columns of special features that go to make it the greatest farm and home publication in the Canadian West. A subscription to this combination will leave little to be desired and at a price unequalled in the history of Canadian Journals.

The manager, chef, and all employees are white at the Maple Leaf Hotel tfu

Mr and Mrs A. Sykes and family left for Chicago on Monday evening, Mr Sykes having been offered a position in that city. Mr Syke's home and land has been bought by Mr F. E. Sugden, who will reside there in future.

A son was born to Mr and Mrs Angus Watson on Monday.

As a result of a judgment handed down by Mr Justice Walsh, J. D. McLean will have to pay taxes ammounting to $316 to the Bow Valley Rural Municipality, instead of $12.37, which defendant claimed was his proper tax bill. Plaintiff sued the rural municipality act which the judge holds gives the municipality the right to tax at the rate of $2 per lot on the 158 lots owned by defendant. Defendant's contention was that he was only liable for tax of three mills on the dollars on the total assessed value of $4,125

H. A. Ruppe has purchased a new 1915 Maxwell touring car, and has taken over the Maxwell Agency.

Messrs Wilkins and Millick of Calgary announce that they will be at The Strathmore Trading Co Limited Dry Goods store on Friday and Saturday Oct 1st and 2nd showing a nice range of Millinery for Fall also Made to Order Corsets, guaranteed throughout. 29-9-p

Weather Report

SEPT. 21 TO SEPT. 27, INCLUSIVE

	Min. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Precipitation
Tuesday	26.1	66.6	
Wednesday	42.3	64.8	.02
Thursday	33.2	42.7	.55
Friday	28.8	59.8	.97
Saturday	29.4	57.4	
Sunday	35.2	53.0	
Monday	36.7	55.9	

Readings taken at 7 a.m and 6 p.m

NOTICE TO FARMERS

Will every farmer co-operate with the Weed Inspector and insist that all racks and separator are swept clean of all weed seeds before threshers come on to his place. All farmers must clean up or destroy al weed seeds within five days after threshing

CHAS. FALKNER
Weed Inspector R. M. Bow Valley
29-9-u



King George Reviews Colonial Troops

The above photograph shows His Majesty, accompanied by Lord Kitchener (on the white horse), at the recent review of the Second Canadian Contingent at Shorncliffe. The King is chatting with Sir George Perley, Canadian High Commissioner (central of the three figures with backs to camera), and two of the officers in command of the Canadians.

Patriotic Society Active

The needs of the country and of the men who are protecting our homes on the battlefields of Flanders will be brought strongly before the public of Strathmore and district this fall and winter by the members of Strathmore Patriotic Society.

"FIGHT OR PAY"

The chief care that those left in Alberta this winter and until the end of the war will have is to augment the Patriotic Fund, for the relief of wives and dependents of those men who are fighting our battles for us. The amount required for Alberta for the year ending August 1st, will be $1,000,000. The Central Fund at Ottawa has promised to contribute half this amount, if Alberta will raise the other half. The constituency of Gleichen is expected to provide somewhere over $4,000, and as Strathmore is one of the two centres of population in that constituency, a considerable proportion will be expected from this town and the territory surrounding it. We believe the people of Strathmore will respond to this as well as they responded to the call for recruits. The Patriotic Fund is peculiarly our own affair, as it is for the purpose of making adequate provision for the wives and families of our own citizens who have gone to the front.

In fact, the question being put up to the people of Alberta is "Fight or Pay?"

PATRIOTIC SOCIETY MEETING

A well attended meeting of the Patriotic Society was held at the home of Mrs. F. T McElhoes, when officers were elected.

Officers appointed were as follows:
President, Mrs. Chas. Allen
Vice-President, Mrs. G. B. Hall
Second Vice-President, Mrs. Jos. Van Tighem
Secretary, Mrs. Thos. E. Wright
Treasurer. Mrs. W. E. Brown
Executive, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Zerkle, Mrs. Hinchliff
Advisory Committee, Messrs. W. E. Brown, F. T. McElhoes, T. H. Bole, John Mackenzie, and W G. Way.

The Treasurer presented the following report:

Receipts—$456.93 by subscriptions and various forms of entertainment.

Disbursements—$100 to the South Alberta Branch Patriotic Fund. $60 to the Belgian Relief; $50 to the Servian Relief; $96.12 for material, wool, needles, postage, etc.; $15 rent of Opera House; $70.28 Cash on hand; Total—$456.93.

In addition to these amounts, there has been raised locally for Belgian Relief per Mr. Van Tighem, $625, and 15 large cases of clothing, etc.; per Mr. Brown, $125.

The Secretary reported the acknowledgement of the following articles: Shirts, 72; Socks, 260; Wristlets, 72; Mitts, 24; Helmet Caps, 6; Belts, 6; Mufflers, 30; Vests, 1; Cigarettes, 79 packages; Pillows, 15; Pillowslips. 15; Housewives, 3; Cardigan, 1; Triangular Bandages, 33; Oblong Bandages, 12; Roller Bandages, 66; Handkerchiefs, 72.

Total number of articles forwarded to date, 757. On hand, 5 pairs of socks, 4 mufflers, 36 handkerchiefs, 20 yards of cheese cloth.

Plans for the forthcoming year were discussed, and it was decided, if possible, to open up an office on Main Street, where subscriptions could be received and information given. An energetic canvass for subscriptions will also be initiated shortly.

The work of the Society in making garments for the soldiers will be continued, and every lady in the district is asked to lend a hand in this work.

BUTTON DAY SUCCESSFUL

On Saturday last canvassers of the Society decorated the members of the public extensively with "Allied for Right" buttons. sold at any amount which the buyer felt disposed to give—from ten cents up. As a result 540 buttons were sold, and with sixty sold in adjoining towns, still to be accounted for, the receipts totalled $113. Five cents for each button sold goes to the Toronto Centre Rifle Club, which is promoting this scheme with the object of providing socks for the soldiers. Three buttons buy a pair of socks. The Society will probably have $100 in the treasury after paying the Toronto Club their share.

The next meeting will be held at the home of the President on Wednesday afternoon, October 6th, at 3-30 p m., when the winter's work will be taken up.

For Sale, a 240-acre farm adjoining a good town on main line C.P.R., 8 acres irrigable, balance dry, 180 acres broken, all tillable but 20 acres; farm is joined by a section-grazing land. Price $23.50 per acre, reasonable cash payment required. Also A1 Section of dry land, well-located, price $18.50. Easy terms. Also a half-section wild land north of Rosebud, Alberta. Same price and terms—Apply Frank T. McElhoes, Strathmore. 22-9-u

The Home Guards

Where are the Home Guards? A meeting was called on Thursday to discuss arrangements for drills, but only four patriots showed up. The others, it is presumed, thought that there was too much rain on Thursday evening to venture out doors.

Surely, though, men who professed willingness to meet a shower of German bullets, if the Germans ever got within shooting distance of Strathmore, should not be afraid of a shower of rain.

There is no doubt the long period of waiting, caused by the unwillingness of the military authorities to grant an instructor, has damped the enthusiasm of some of those who promised to join, and others have enlisted for active service.

But now that the Home Guards have a chance of a good instructor in Sergt. Irvine, a man who has served with credit in the British Army, they should surely show some more spunk, and take the opportunity offered of some military training, in readiness for a possible emergency.

Another meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, and everyone who has any inclination to join should be sure and attend.

Wanted, a girl for general Housework. —Apply Mrs F. T. McElhoes. 29-9-u

W. H. Fairfield



Superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, who will speak at Western Canada Irrigation Convention at Bassano in November on "Crop Rotations on Irrigated Land."

THRESHING SUPPLIES

Our Stock of Belting, Lace Leather, Globe Valves, Check Valves, Lubricators, Injectors, Tank Pumps, Pump Hose, and Lubricants is complete in every detail. The best Pitchfork we have ever had, is what we can say of this line

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HARDWARE FURNITURE

Now is the Time to Buy
HORSE BLANKETS. FUR MOTOR ROBES
and other Winter Driving Requirements
Look Over My Stock
T. H. EVES
SHOE REPAIRS HARNESS, SADDLERY, Etc.

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STRATHMORE, ALTA.
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FROM
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
BECAUSE—
Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and good crops, not occasionally, but EVERY YEAR.
Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of all king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairy mixed farming.
Irrigation means intensive farming and close settle... all the advantages of a densely popul... munity.
Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific ... longer an experiment. The ... monstrated its success where ...
You can buy irrigated land from ... at prices ranging from $35 to ... to pay and the privilege of a loan ... (6 per cent interest); no principal ... or second years and no water ... tance is also given in supp...
This is the most liberal offer of irrig... full particulars from
TO-DAY
F. L. CAMERON, GENL. SUPT ... 31st, 1916,
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL ...
CANADIAN PACIF[IC] ... ALBERTA
CALGA[RY]

Until Seventy Times Seven

By Miss L. G. Moberly
Copyright by Miss L. G. Moberley

(Continued)

"So do I," said the third person at the table, a tall pretty girl, "Denis has made me see her as very fair and pretty—like a little child, and with a little child's heart."

"You and she will be companions for each other, dear," Mr. Merivale said kindly, going round the table to cut himself some bread, and patting his niece's shoulder as he passed, "it will be pleasant for you to have some one here of your own age and with a young outlook. We old fogies are not lively companions nowadays; and Hugh is too busy to be with you as much as you and he would wish," the squire added, his brown eyes twinkling humourously as he saw the rosy color mount to Daphne's face.

"You will have to teach Marjory all our little ways," Mr. Merivale continued, "so that she can take your place when Master Hugh claims you for good and all. I live in daily expectation of hearing that a Harley street practice has been bought, and that your marching orders have come."

"Uncle Raymond, I don't think you are a very nice old man," Daphne answered, with her soft laugh that was both spontaneous and sweet, "and my private belief is that you are counting the days till you can get rid of me. We are not going to be married yet. Hugh won't be ready for me, and as for the Harley street practice—well—we shall have to be content with much humbler things than that for a long time to come; and I would rather climb the ladder with Hugh, than wait till he has got to the top. I do look forward very much to having Marjory here; it will be lovely to have a girl of my own age—and I hope I shall help her to feel happy again some day."

"You are quite sure to help her to do that, my dear," Mrs. Merivale's eyes rested affectionately on the girl's face, "you are one of the joy bringers of the world, Daphne. Do you know that is one of my private pet names for you?"

"Oh! Aunt Mildred, what a dear name to be called," the girl left her seat, and knelt by her aunt's side, looking up into the gentle face above with a very tender glance, "I believe there is anything in the world nicer than to make people happy—I don't see how I could possibly do anything else, when you think how happy I am myself, and how good you and Uncle Raymond are to me,—and what a great, huge lump of joy Hugh has brought me. I should be a most horrid girl if I didn't spread my happiness round me."

"Yes, it is easier to make other people happy when one is happy one's self, Mrs. Merivale answered thoughtfully, her two hands framing the girl's smiling upturned face, "but, it is possible to be a joy bringer, even when one is not happy one's self. I have known people who have taken joy with them, wherever they went—and yet, they themselves, have had to drain the cup of sorrow to the dregs."

Daphne kissed her aunt impulsively. "Why, you are describing just that yourself, precious little aunt—you never seem unhappy and you always have a smile for everybody. You make the world a better place, and forget there is such a thing as self in existence."

[illegible] quietly, "that Unselfish people, thinking of others' and not of their own. It is the secret of life splendidly lived, making the most of what was given, and least of what was taken. But we haven't time to discuss this subject, interesting and important as it is; we must decide whether the trains will allow the journey. In any case she could probably not be able to do the journey in one day, so that she may stay the night at the Fisherman's Rest, and come with Marjory next morning. She will find everything ready for her, poor little thing."

"Everything," his wife answered, "and she will find a most loving welcome. Daphne and I have tried to make her rooms as perfect as possible, and you must tell her, Raymond, that we think of her always as a daughter. Denis told us she never knew her own mother, and I shall try to make up to her now for that great loss in her life."

"She will love you," Daphne exclaimed enthusiastically, "and I shall most likely be jealous of her. I feel symptoms of my nose going out of joint." Mrs. Merivale laughed, as she kissed the girl again.

"Your nose will remain intact," she said, "nobody will ever take my fingers a [illegible] place in my heart, but Denis' widow will have a very special place of her own."

"I can travel down to Tr[illegible] night," Mr. Merivale said, back into the room with a [illegible] his hand. "I would rather tax the hospitality of the [illegible]. I can get there [illegible] and bring [illegible] here in [illegible] over [illegible] it, [illegible]ness [illegible] morn-[illegible]

"[illegible]ch?" Mr. [illegible]ly, and the [illegible] an [illegible] of its own [illegible] art with a golden [illegible]," the squire an[illegible] of his kindly [illegible] dear, see that [illegible] safely [illegible] sieves [illegible] burg.

"Things like that are unthinkable between Hugh and me," the girl answered with a proud little life of her head, "there aren't any rifts in our lute, Uncle Raymond, and I trust Hugh absolutely, entirely."

"'Your king can do no wrong,' to quote again," her uncle said, his hand resting for an instant on her shoulder, "it is a noble creed in its way, but one has to remember even kings are human."

"There are no buts," Daphne broke in, a touch of indignation in her voice, "there couldn't be a 'but' about such a thing as Hugh's love and mine. My King—may be human—all the same in my eyes he can do no wrong."

CHAPTER V.

"Fate Has Been Kind to Me"

"I think you have a young lady staying here—Mrs. Merivale. She was shipwrecked and is here alone. She telegraphed to me yesterday. I am her father-in-law, and have come to look after her. How is she? She is staying in this house, is she not?"

"Lor' yes, sir. She's the talk of the place, as you may say. It was a miracle her being saved. And you have come to fetch her away. Well there, I can't but own I am glad she should have some one of her own about her, for it did make my heart ache to think the poor thing was a widow, and alone, and not a scrap of money to her name, or a bit of clothing to her back, excepting what she had on when the ship went down. Not anything fit to put on again after being in the water all those hours. Why her things were sodden with wet—you could have wrung quarts of water out of them."

Mr. Merivale, grasping the fact that Mrs. Tinder's volubility was not to be checked, allowed her to run down, and then ventured to make his own voice heard.

"Mrs. Merivale was picked up off the coast? You see we have had no particulars. Nothing about the wreck has been in the papers."

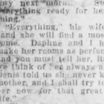
"No, but it will be now. There was gentlemen from newspapers came here yesterday asking the poor lady questions," the landlady answered importantly, "oh, it's been the talk of the place and the neighborhood, her being saved. Picked up clinging to a boat. All the rest that were in the boat were drowned, poor souls. But she's got a deal of grip about her—she's one of them that will hold on tight and never let go, same as she held on to that boat." Before Raymond Merivale's vision there rose the picture which he and his wife had formed of their daughter-in-law, a child-like frightened girl who, according to his son Denis' account, was quite unfit to grapple with the world; that picture of her did not fit Mrs. Tinder's words. But then the landlady of the Fishermen's Rest might be using exaggerating expressions—such great talkers often did exaggerate; and setting his mental pictures aside, he said quietly:

"Now will you tell Mrs. Merivale I am here? I shall be taking her away with me today, if she is well enough for the journey, and if it suits her to come, and I should like to see her at once."

Mrs. Tinder, a little subdued by the dignified firmness of the new arrival's voice and manner, made no further observations, but showed her visitor into the best parlor, and went herself in search of her guest.

"Though whatever clothes she's going in if she's going today, it passes me to think," the good woman reflected, as she made her way upstairs, "she can't go travelling in my mantle, and there's no shops open, being Boxing Day, and dear knows what'll be best for her to do—unless doctor's wife would lend her some bits of things. I'll pop over and ask her whilst Mrs. Merivale talks to her father-in-law, and a nice looking gentleman he is too—a real gentleman, as you can see."

(To be Continued)



Under or[illegible]hy, [illegible]son can carry only about three ice cream cones in one hand, and the hands of the average dealer in ice cream cones are not such as one would care to eat out of. An [illegible]man has patented a device for carrying these confections. The holder is itself cone-shaped and has a wire running up from it with a loop at the top. The holder is shallower than an ice cream cone, so that the l[illegible]

been s[illegible] of the dif[illegible] his anger b[illegible] to be driven [illegible] have a notch[illegible] on one side[illegible] further [illegible] other [illegible] pu[illegible]

En[illegible]

[illegible] without troubl[illegible] sanitary fash[illegible] them in his ha[illegible] a cone is held [illegible] length of time the[illegible] will cause the ice [illegible]

Using Farm Waste

A farm engine driven by a gas motor has been invented in Europe that is equipped with its own producing plant for making gas from waste material such as bark, sawdust or dry leaves.

A Huge Crane

The largest crane in the world, erected at a Scotch shipyard, can be utilized at every point within [illegible] 336 feet in diameter and ca[illegible] of 200 tons to a height o[illegible] 75 feet from the center.

Not Yet Explored

It is estimated that there are about 7,000,000 square miles, or about one-eighth of the land surface of the world waiting to be explored by discoverers.

Czar [illegible] Caesar [illegible]

Conquest, Not Colonization

Wherever Germans Go, They Carry Secret and Hostile Designs Against Their Neighbors

Great Britain would never have engaged in war for the purpose of territorial aggrandizement. The main concern of the empire is not extension of area but consolidation and development along the line of free self-government and co-operation. But it has every day become increasingly evident that the German menace was not confined to Europe. Wherever Germans have gone, whether ostensibly as colonists or openly as conquerors, they have carried with them secret and hostile designs against their neighbors. They spent millions on millions, not to render their colonies self-supporting, but to make them bases for aggressive action. It was all part and parcel of their dream of a world where Germany would occupy the throne and levy tribute from vassal nations.

Nowhere has the mischievous activity of the Germans been more signally unveiled than in Africa, where they were willingly given an opportunity to take their place in the sun. The parts of Africa best suited for white settlement had long been pre-empted when they entered the field. But in the southwest they had a territory furnishing a certain opportunity for the building up of a real colony. But here as in their tropical and sub-tropical possessions on the same continent they pursued the methods of the plotter and intriguer rather than those of the builder and maker. With complete disregard of the problem offered by the large native population, Germany compelled them into a condition nothing removed from slavery and murdered and plundered at will. In self-defence the European nations that have African possessions must require German withdrawal from that continent.—Toronto World.

Charles Campbell, geologist of the Ottawa mines branch, who has completed an investigation of the Lake Athabasca region, where silver discoveries were reported last spring, finds that there is nothing to justify the stories which caused a rush to the district. Some light deposits of nickel were found, but not enough to be of economic value.

"What do you think of my graduation essay?" asked the young man.

"Fine," replied the father. "Only I'm afraid a lot of people are going to be bashful about offering plain wages to a man whose intellect is so much [illegible] average."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY . . 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Swings Boy From Path of Engine

Railroad Company Will Reward Brakeman Who Risked Life to Save Boy

Because he risked his life to save that of a little boy, Harry E. Duey, a brakeman employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, received a letter of congratulation and special commendation from the acting president of the company. Incidentally, he is in line for immediate promotion.

Duey, twenty-seven years old, and for five years in the service of the railroad, was on a train of loaded cars descending a heavy grade on the Snowshoe branch of the Tyronne Division of the road from the coal mines of Centre county, Pa. As the train swept around the curve the rails for a great distance ahead were hidden from the view of the engine driver by a string of empty cars drawn up on a siding.

Suddenly the form of a boy, three years old, son of a miner, appeared between the rails in front of the train. The engine driver at once threw on the brakes, but the weight of the loaded cars was so great that they slid along the wet rails at great speed.

Without a moment's hesitation Duey, realizing the sliding of the cars meant death for the child, ran along the running board at the side of the engine, crept down to the pilot, gripped an iron bar with one hand and then reached out with the other. He caught the child firmly by the clothes, lifted him free of the engine and swung him back upon the running board and to safety.

Duey is an athlete and active in the affairs of the Young Men's Christian Association. So greatly did the officers of the railroad admire his bravery that his photograph and an account of his act were ordered printed and distributed to every employee of the railroad.—New York Herald.

New Munitions Plant in Austria

The Fremdenblatt announces the opening in Raab, Austria, of one of the largest ammunition and gun factories in the empire, by a company incorporated with a capital of 13,000,000 crowns ($2,600,000) to which the Hungarian government denoted 7,000,000 crowns.

This concern will employ nearly 20,000 men, and is equipped to manufacture guns of every calibre. Furthermore it has pledged itself to investigate every new discovery or invention appertaining to ammunition and guns and, if found practicable, to devote careful attention to their manufacture. The Skoda works in Pilsen have taken more than 6,000,000 crowns of the stocks of this new concern.

As an example of the frenzy with which ammunition and guns are being turned out for the Teutonic armies, The Pravu Lidu states that the Skoda gun works are busy night and day for every day in the week.

The Value of Shade Trees

To say nothing of their usefulness in shading the streets from the summer heat, green trees have a subtle influence on the minds of city people. Their mere presence on the streets is a kind of gentle benediction and it is not too much to say that a fine shade tree should be venerated by all good citizens and more than usual caution employed in protecting it from harm.—Vancouver Sun.

Living on Our Own Fat

According to Mr. H. G. Wells, the famous novelist:

"The poorer classes have experienced no class disaster by this war. On the other hand, as one specimen of the securer classes, I find the carefully arranged system of investment upon which I had relied for my old age and for my widow's security has deprecated by about 30 per cent. We are fighting this war very largley on our savings, on our social fat; the whole community is being impoverished, but, relatively the rich are getting poorer and the poorer better off. Much wealth is being destroyed, but much wealth is also being distributed."

Sour Grapes

The Wall Street Journal is authority for the statement that for several years before the war started Bethlehem was shipping from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. of its ordnance output to Germany.

Thus, when Germany could buy ordnance and take it home, it was all right for the United States to sell it to her. It is quite in keeping with German logic to set up now that it is wrong to do the same thing for the allies. All the world knows that if she could carry them away, Germany would today be a heavy buyer of war munitions in the United States. It is Austro-German wounded pride at inability to take the goods away, not any wrong on the part of the United States, that prompted the Austria protest.—Winnipeg Telegram.

Chains Used Only to Steady Nerves

A writer to L'Illustration, Paris, demolishes the legend that the Germans chain the men serving their machine guns to the pieces in order to keep them from leaving their jobs. He says the chains are undoubtedly used by them simply to enable the gunners to steady the weapons and that the practice was common in the German army before the war. It is easy for the soldiers to unfasten the chains, which are attached merely to hooks on either side of the men's belts.

Milk direct from the cow to the kitchen with all the lost motions eliminated is the chief feature of a dairy operated at Lorain, O. With the permission of the city board of health, the milkman drives a Jersey cow about the city, milking her at the door of his customers, according to their needs. He was required by the city to wear a white suit, put a bell on his cow, and to keep his dairy at all times in a sanitary condition.

Protecting the People

Prohibition Does Not Appear to be a New Theory, According to History

In 1910 Governor Stubbs of Kansas delivered an address in Chicago in which he spoke in part as follows: "Prohibition in Kansas is not the result of atmospheric conditions. Reason was at the bottom of it all. It was not brought about by fanatics, but by sane, sober, patriotic folks who had longer heads and more common sense than the average American people had at that time.

"It was not a new theory. It was as old as the abuse of liquor. Eleven hundred years before Christ an Emperor of China decreed that all the grape vines be pulled up by the roots and burned to ashes. China has been a sober nation ever since. Centuries before Christ, Lycurgus, the great law giver of his people, did precisely the same thing in Greece. The Carthaginians prohibited drinking in the army 300 years before the Christian era. Draco, in his laws, made drunkenness a capital offense. All through history you will find it, and wherever it was observed the nations became greater and more virtuous.

"Prohibition is the doctrine of self-defence. Kansas is simply protecting its people from the arch enemy of human happiness. Kansas homes are protected from an infinitely worse enemy to society than the burglar. Prohibition has simply muzzled a brute that is ten thousand times more vicious than a mad dog. It has merely cut out a useless expense that was more burdensome on the people than all of the state and county taxes combined." When the people of Canada wake up to the terrible truth of that last sentence the liquor traffic will be doomed.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

No Refund on War Tax

Purchasers of Railway or Steamship Tickets Cannot Have War Tax Refunded

A matter of importance to the public and the railways has been settled by the government. A nice point has been raised as to the possibility of refund of the war tax in case a person should change his or her mind in regard to the contemplated trip by train or boat. If the railways insisted upon the tax in such cases of changed intention, it was altogether likely that the public would set them down as extortioners.

Accordingly the railways submitted the questions to the government—what should be done in case unused tickets presented for refund to agent before the train starts; to agent or general office after train departs; the same or some following day; in the case of passenger tickets; in the case of sleeping car tickets; in the case of parlor car tickets; in the case of steamship tickets. The answer which the railways received was as follows:

There can be no refund of the tax under any circumstances. Once the ticket is sold and the tax collected, it is as though it were in the Dominion coffers and nothing but an act of parliament can get it out again. It was explained by the Dominion authorities that in order to prevent the confusion that would arise in applying literally the millions of tax stamps that would have been required on railway tickets and the consequent difficulties which would have ensued owing to delay in affixing and cancellation of stamps, the present method has been adopted, and, that as none of the public could have reasonably expected a refund on a stamp that had been affixed and cancelled, if ticket were refunded upon, so also no refund may be expected wherever a tax had been collected, and the ticket unused and refunded upon. In other words, the act of purchase of the ticket in accordance with the Tax Act is a completed transaction so far as the collection of the tax is concerned and under no circumstances as the law now stands could it be refunded. To make a refund of the tax possible a special act would have to be passed by parliament.

Not the German Way

The general staff of the Russian navy issues the following statement:

A German official communique accuses our sailors in the Black Sea of barbarous acts against Turkish ships, allegiag that the Russians sink vessels with their crews without first examining them.

Although the accusations are made by a government which violates not only international laws but the customary principles of humanity, the general staff feels bound to refute these accusations, declaring that the German communique is a lie.

Our sailors destroy Turkish ships because they transport war material, coal and petrol. On every occasion they adopt all measures to save the crews, and the ships are only shelled if they refuse to stop after demand, and in these cases the crews are always captured first.

In several cases the sailors prefer to regain the shore by swimming in order to avoid capture, and they are never fired at, and all those who surrender are taken on board the warships and sent to Sebastopol.

This rule is followed even when the Turkish ships, pretending that they wish to surrender, open fire on our submarines. Special lists are made of the prisoners captured, and they prove that not a single man of the captured crews has been left to his fate. All the prisoners every time express their satisfaction for the humane treatment accorded them.

The census of New York shows 586,193 women and girls working outside of their homes.

An Imperial Commonwealth

Visit of Sir Robert Borden to England Marks Important Phase in History of Our Country

Fifty years ago the proposals for a confederation had just been submitted to the people of British North America, and in 1866 the statesmen of the colonies assembled in London to settle with the imperial government upon the terms of the agreement which was to establish the Dominion of Canada. They accomplished their mission. The scattered and disunited colonies were withdrawn together and the new community was endowed with the largest powers of self government. By effecting this result the London meeting in 1866 completed one stage in the development of the British empire. A household had been set up within the empire, managing its own affairs. When Australia and South Africa were prepared in like manner to direct their own concerns they followed the precedent set in 1866, and secured from the imperial government their free constitutions.

Yet, the establishment of these Dominions, while certainly a milestone in the progress of the empire, left a long road still to travel. The new communities took charge of their local affairs, but they had as yet no voice in conducting the business common to the whole empire. Such common concerns were left to the government at Westminster. It administered the great dependencies, it conducted the foreign policy of the empire, it decided finally upon peace or war, it retained a final authority over all parts of the British commonwealth. The autonomy of the Dominions was thus restricted within certain boundaries; and a citizen of Canada enjoyed a less ample prerogative than a citizen of the United Kingdom, since the latter alone elected the representatives who determined the ultimate issues for the whole empire. This difference could not be permanent. The Dominions once in control over their own business moved inevitably towards a larger participation in the business common to the empire. Hence the 50 years since confederation have witnessed a series of meetings in London no less significant than that of 1866. Colonial statesmen have visited the Metropolis of the empire to take part in imperial councils and gradually to assume a share in imperial responsibilities. The fathers of confederation have been followed by the premiers of Canada, Sir John Thompson, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and now Sir Robert Borden.

Meanwhile the imperial defence committee was taking shape in order to co-ordinate the defensive arrangements of the empire and upon it colonial ministers were allotted their place. It was only an advisory body to the British cabinet yet its membership was so representative and important as to give its decisions great weight. It proved really an antechamber to the cabinet; those who gained admittance to it were close to the innermost councils of the empire. Finally, the great war threw all the doors open. It showed as no logic would have done, how decisions taken at Westminster affected the lives and property of British citizens everywhere. It proved the quality of those citizens beyond the seas who were not yet full partners in the commonwealth. It showed that their strength and goodwill were necessary to the safety of the common flag.

A journey by Sir Robert Borden to England at this time was natural and proper. He wished to inspect Canadian troops whether in training camps or at the front, to cheer his wounded countrymen, to discuss with the imperial authorities the measures which all parts of the empire should adopt in discharge of the common obligation. His presence in London was a sign to to our friends and our enemies of the unanimity of the empire. Still the most significant episode in his visit was the invitation to attend a meeting of the cabinet. All the other functions he could have discharged and yet have made no advance beyond his predecessors in shaping the institutions of the empire. Other episodes during his stay were certainly more dramatic, the meeting with the rulers of the allies, the visit to the Canadian battery in France, the great review of our soldiers at Shorncliffe. Yet no incident compared in importance with the gathering of a few civilians, unheralded, unattended, surrounded by no pomp or ceremony, to discuss around a table in Whitehall the common business of all the millions of their fellow-citizens. No colonial had ever before entered this council chamber. The final authority which the cabinet exercised had not been shared with any citizen of the empire from beyond the seas. There now remained no council of the empire from which a representative of the Dominions should be kept aloof.

It is true that the prime minister of Canada attended the meeting of the cabinet by invitation, through the courtesy of the British government. He was enjoying a privilege, not exercising a right. The distinction is immaterial. What matters is that a representative of the Dominions shared in the final council of the empire. His right to be present will never be urged. There will be no need of urging it, since no one will call it in question. His presence on one great occasion is a sufficient precedent. We proceed in our British way from fact to fact, rather than from one claim to another. The fact is unassailable. All the counsels of the empire were disclosed to a representative of a Dominion in person.

It has accustomed British people everywhere to the idea that the deliberations of the imperial government which affect all the empire can and must be shared with representatives of the empire overseas. The idea will take shape much more quickly than we should have thought possible a few months ago, in a cabinet truly imperial, not restricted to citizens of the United Kingdom, but including representatives from all the Dominions.

The invitation to Sir Robert Borden has prepared the way for the formation of such a body which will deal with matters common to the whole British commonwealth. The work of the fathers of confederation will then be complete. They gave Canada control over her local affairs, but those concerns which affected Canada together with the rest of the empire were still left in the care of the imperial government. Canada will now have a voice in determining the policies which in any way affect her and will at the same time participate in the government of the empire as a whole. The meeting of 1866 led inevitably to the meeting of 1915. The imperial convention such as must follow the war will crown the efforts of all the Canadian statesmen who since the confederation of Canada have joined in securing for their country her true place in the British commonwealth.

The Flight of a Bullet

A Technical Description of the Vagaries of a Speeding Bullet

By the time a small bore bullet reaches the muzzle of a gun it is moving forward at the rate of over 2,000 feet per second, and making 2,400 revolutions in the same time, the velocity giving it an energy of about 1,700, the rotation of about 17 feet pound, together forming an enormous quantity to concentrate in a small object weighing but a couple of hundred grains. The rotation energy enables the bullet to maintain its stability, and thus indirectly contributes to its ranging power by compelling it to travel end on, and constantly offer a minimum resistance to the air. Unfortunately, the whole of the kinetic energy of the gases is not transferred to the bullet, for at the instant the latter leaves the muzzle there is a tremendous rush of gas past it. This "muzzle blast" is an annoying thorn in the side of the ballistician, since, apart from the waste of energy, there is a tendency for those gases, with a higher muzzle velocity than that of the bullet, to shove the base of the latter out of line, and so cause the bullet to topple over. Even so, this could not occur were it not for the fact that it is impossible to make the muzzle of a rifle and the base of a bullet so accurate that the latter leaves the former simultaneously at all points, and it is the inevitable slight symmetrical relationship between these parts that causes the initial tilting which the muzzle blast accentuates. Elongated bullets fired from a smooth bore are found to be travelling side on at a distance of but two feet, in consequence of this muzzle blast; hence the necessity in these long bullets of a very rapid spin. However, despite this rapid spin, the bullet still wobbles a little at the beginning of its flight, a fact which throws light on the aggravated traumatic effects occasionally seen after close range firing. A spinning top is unsteady at the commencement of spin, it then "falls asleep," and, so far as translation is concerned, becomes motionless; finally, towards the end it staggers about and rolls over. Now, a bullet is an aerial top, spinning several thousand times a minute on a layer of condensed air; like the toy counterpart, it wobbles at first, then becomes rigid, and finally, at the end of long flights, when its rotary speed has considerably fallen, it again becomes unsteady.—Engineering.

Shooting Cures Nervousness

Mrs. Ada Schilling of San Jose, crack shotgun shot, recently broke more than 90 birds out of a possible 100 at the three days' trapshoot tournament held at Venice.

This is conceded a remarkable average, says the San Francisco Daily News. Mrs. Schilling will soon go to the mountains to bag some game—big and small. Some of her best shooting has been done on hunting trips; target shooting only keeps her in practice. Mrs. Schilling began her career as a markswomen with a rifle at inanimate targets; shotgun shooting was taken up later and she now declares it to be the better sport. "Using a shotgun gives a woman self confidence," declares Mrs. Schilling; "it quickens the action of the eye and brings every muscle into play. It is a positive cure for nervousness."

Canada's Work Astonishes British

Astonishment is expressed at the Ottawa statement that British government orders in Canada for war supplies now reach the enormous total of $20,000,000.

The British public little realize the important aid Canadian industrialism is capable of rendering in the present war.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"General Bertram's figures are a remarkable demonstraton of the capacity and vitality of Canada as a manufacturing centre. The more we can depend on Canada and the other Dominions in this respect the better. It will be hats off to "Our Lady of the Snows."

"I have solved one problem. I won't have a lot of soiled dishes on hand when my wife gets home."

"How's that?"

"I've broken most of 'em."

Important Home Canning Point

Movement Launched That Will Mean a Saving of Money to People of the West

In the little town of Dugald, Man., some short while ago, a movement was launched in a very quiet and unostentatious way that will probably spread over the entire length and breadth of Western Canada, revolutionizing hundreds and thousands of western homes. No publicity was courted at the time, and the proceeding in question although of the very highest importance nearly escaped the attention of the press altogether.

To give a brief narrative of the event, and to describe it just as it happened, we might say that on a certain Saturday afternoon rigs and automobiles were converging on Dugald just as if it was the first day of the country fair. By four o'clock in the commodious with hall that stands face to face with the village church, about sixty or seventy ladies, members of the Economic Society had gathered. A little after four o'clock Mrs. McBeath, the well known woman farmer of Headingly, who is always to the front in any movement calculated to improve the domestic conditions of this country, was introduced to the meeting, and explained that at the request of the Agricultural College she was in attendance to give some particulars of new and up-to-date methods of home canning, such as were now being so extensively used throughout the United States. Mrs. McBeath then explained how about 60 per cent. of the vegetable products of Western Canada were thrown on the waste heap every year, for lack of some reliable method of preserving it. She proceeded to demonstrate how it was now possible for every farmer's wife in fact every householder in the country to can inexpensively every kind of vegetable that can be grown. She read a number of time tables for example showing how in an hour or two it was a simple task to can hundreds of pounds' worth of sweet corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, beets, carrots, in fact every variety of vegetable and put them away for future use, as well as all kinds of fruits. Some glass jars containing corn and peas, etc., pickled last fall were passed around, and it was observed that they were as sweet and fresh in color and taste as at the hour when they were gathered from the stalk.

Considerable enthusiasm was aroused among the members of the Economic Society, and in view of the fact that the entire canning outfits, particulars of which may be had from Prof. Lee of the Manitoba Agricultural College, cost only a few dollars, many present signified their intention of installing one of these time saving and money saving apparatus, and of thus economizing the products of their own gardens, and cutting down living expenses.

Mr. Newton delivered a very pointed and interesting address, in which he pointed out that if such outfits were used throughout the west, the actual productive powers of the country would be increased 50 per cent. and fruit and vegetables now thrown away and left to rot, would instead be preserved and would represent a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Newton amused the meeting by telling how he bought a large number of turkeys in the winter, and just when the frost was breaking up in the spring he found he had fifty birds left. He could not eat fifty birds, he explained, in a week or ten days, so he decided to can them. This he did, and Mr. Newton is still eating turkey as fresh and delicious as though it had been killed and dressed expressly for his Christmas dinner.

The fact is interesting because it shows that practically anything can be canned by the outfits advocated by the Agricultural College.

A market gardener from St. Norbert also addressed the meeting and explained that he had sowed over two acres of beans expressly for canning. He stated that the usefulness of such an outfit to the market gardener was incalculable, because it enabled him to preserve what he would otherwise have to throw away or sell at unprofitable prices.

Survey of Oil and Gas Deposits

A comprehensive survey of the oil and gas deposits of Canada is under preparation for the government by the mines branch. It will deal particularly with gas in Ontario, the oil resources in Ontario and Alberta, and the oil shares of the maritime provinces. The survey, so far show good possibilities and when completed they will form a good idea as to permanent values. It is un[illegible] that the showing of [illegible] be made with [illegible] as to justify th[illegible] Union Bank, occurred last ye[illegible] of certain oil disco[illegible] River

Canadian trade commissioners in England report a big demand for Canadian apples, because it is generally believed that large quantities will probably find their way to the troops in the theatres of war. As a result they state that a severe stiffening of the retail and wholesale prices is certain. Owing, however, to shipping difficulties and the shortage of vessels, the prospects of there being large Canadian imports are not bright. While some experts think that eighty million barrels from Canada and the United States will be forthcoming, others calculate on only half that amount reaching Britain.

Wife—Oh, George, you've broken your promise.

Husband—Never mind, [illegible] make another.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Match Of Today

Is the perfected product of over 60 years experience in the match making business.

EDDY'S Silent Parlor

If correctly held and struck on any rough surface, is warranted to give a steady, clear light, first stroke.

The E. B. Eddy Co. LIMITED

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WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA Limited

68 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3

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$2 to $5 A DAY and commission paid. Local representatives. Either sex. Experience unnecessary. Spare time accepted. Nichols Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

Victor Hugo's Prophecy

"A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market open to commerce, and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and bomb shells will be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by arbitration of a sovereign senate, which will be to Europe what the parliament is to England, the diet to Germany, the legislative assembly to France. A day will come when a cannon ball will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and the people will be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America, and the united states of Europe, shall be seen extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean, exchanging their products, their industry, their arts, their genius, clearing the truth, improving creation under the eye of the Creator, and uniting for the good of all, these two irresistible and infinite powers—the fraternity of men and the power of God."

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Bill—'Ere, Sam, what are you putting on all of those coats for?

Sam—It's like this, Bill, I'm going to paint my fence, and it says on the tin: "To obtain good results put on three or more coats." And that's what I'm doing.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETARY

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The Minister of Horseshoes

How a London School Teacher Solved the Problem of Horseshoes for the Army

The horses and mules of the British army are being very largely shod by a London teacher! Behind that bald fact there is a great romance of thought, energy and organization, which has sprung up where chaos and black dismay existed not very long ago.

We think of horseshoes as being hand-wrought in village smithies, where rosy cheeked children at the door watch the sparks fly from the ringing anvil, but shoes for the horses of an army, even in times of peace, must be made by machinery. That had long been done in Great Britain, with the result that the trade was concentrated in the hands of a few firms, who, when the demand came for an enormously increased output, found themselves unable to furnish the supplies required. The British army was, therefore, in a very serious position, for horses break and wrench off their shoes on the hard and broken roads of war time in a way that is unequalled in time of peace.

What was to be done to meet the great need of the army? Somebody at the war office mentioned Mr. A. E. Hill, a London county council school teacher, who had been conducting classes for blacksmith work in his spare time at nights at a school in Bermondsey. Mr. Hill is not a farrier, he is not even an amateur farrier, but he knows all the farriers in the towns and villages, for so interested was he in his subject that he had started and successfully conducted a paper for blacksmiths called the "Anvil." To Mr. Hill then, the war office turned with a request for shoes for horses.

Mr. Hill's answer was practical and immediate. He put a notice to blacksmiths in his paper; he got in touch with blacksmiths big and small, townsmen and villagers. "How many shoes a week can you supply?" he asked each smith. Each promised according to his ability—some a few dozens, some a few hundredweights, some in tons. Mr. Hill mapped the country into districts, appointed depots for each big area, and in a few weeks had 4,000 master blacksmiths at work, all turning out shoes for the horses and mules of the British army.

He organized a department at the war office, and, giving up school teaching, he directs this department himself, with eighty clerks appointed to serve under him. Every day shoes are being hammered out in the smithies from Wick to Falmouth. They go to the depots, and then on to Bermondsey, where they are inspected and passed; then they go to Woolwich and out to the front.

Quietly the work goes on, without fuss or excitement, but Mr. Hill is providing a hundred tons of shoes a week, over a million shoes a month, and every week each blacksmith gets his cheque and goes on his way rejoicing. There was never a greater triumph of quiet, cool headed organization. What the British army with all its organization could not do for itself a school teacher has done for it, and the minister of horseshoes is one of the most successful servants on the nation in these days of its need.—The Little Paper, London.

Seed Potatoes

It has been quite generally believed that a small potato seed will yield just as large a crop as large tubers. Extensive tests made at the South Dakota experiment station, however, prove quite conclusively that this theory is not true in practice. In these experiments the use of sizeable seed produced a greater proportion of potatoes of desirable size than the use of culls. The type of potatoes produced from culls used as seed is measurably smaller, in the first generation, from those produced from selected tubers. The results of this experiment furnish quantitative evidence that the use of culls for seed causes potatoes to run out. Not only is the type of potatoes produced from selected seed larger than from culls, says the experimenters, but also the average weight of tubers produced is greater.

A Cure For Rheumatism.—A painful and persistent form of rheumatism is caused by impurities in the blood, the result of defective action of the liver and kidneys. The blood becomes tainted by the introduction of uric acid, which causes much pain in the tissues and in the joints. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are known to have effected many remarkable cures, and their use is strongly recommended. A trial of them will convince anyone of their value.

Locomotives Will Tow Ships

No less than 40 special electric locomotives are being built for the United States government to be used in towing ships through the Panama Canal locks. Each machine weighs 82,500 pounds, and has a tractive effort of 47,500 pounds. This power is derived through two 75 horse power three-phase, 25 cycle, 220 volt, mill type motors, one connected to each axle through gearing.

The locomotive is propelled by means of a rack rail while towing and while going up and down the steep grades from one lock level to another at a speed of two miles per hour. When running light on the return tracks, the speed is changed to five miles an hour, the rack pinion being entirely released, and the locomotive proceeding by ordinary traction methods.

There is a vertical windlass and drum at the centre of the locomotive; this carries 800 feet of one inch steel hawser for towing. Ordinarily four locomotives will be required to put a ship through a lock; two on each side; the forward pair pulling, and the astern pair guiding the ship. With very large vessels it may be necessary to employ six locomotives.—Power.

A clergyman had taught an old man in his parish to read, and found him an apt pupil. Calling at the cottage some time after he found only the wife at home.

"How's John?" asked he.

"He is well, thank you," said his wife.

"How does he get on with his reading?"

"Nicely, sir."

"Ah, I suppose he can read his Bible comfortably now?"

"Bible, sir! Bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the sporting papers long ago!"

Consumer's Point of View

Local Merchants Should Advertise Their Wares to Successfully Hold Trade

It appeals to the Hardware Trade that the western newspaper which recently conducted a prize letter contest with the view of ascertaining at first hand the reason why in the neighborhood of half a million dollars annually went from that city to the mail order centres has done the thing which has generally been left undone in all the anti-mail order agitation.

There are assuredly reasons why the consumers patronize these concerns instead of their local stores.

Therefore, it seems reasonable that one of the first steps to take in organizing a campaign with a view of reducing this trend is to ascertain from the consumer himself the reasons why he does business with the mail order house rather than with his local dealer.

The results of this prize letter campaign are interesting therefore as being a move to get at the fundamentals of the problem. A number of reasons appeared in the different letters received.

Summed up, the ones most common to all letters were that the local dealers did not carry the kind of merchandise desired by the consumer, and that he likewise did not adequately advertise the merchandise which he did carry in stock.

These two things are comparatively easy to do. Any retailer should expect to study the requirements of his trade and buy his stock accordingly. He should also naturally expect to let his constituency know, through the medium of window displays and printed advertisements, what he has to offer and the price at which he holds the merchandise.

Can you profitably apply the findings of this newspaper to the future conduct of your retail store?—From Hardware Trade.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Burning Metal is Used With Shrapnel

The correspondent of the London Morning Post at Petrograd sends the following: "A new application is reported of the German invention I have previously mentioned. It serves to show how Germany develops the scientific side of her efforts as the war proceeds.

"The incendiary fire bombs, which contain some composition producing sufficient heat to start a flame in anything that will burn, are now familiar. The Germans have invented a method of using something similar in the form of, or combined with, shrapnel.

"Reports say any man struck by shrapnel from these things is terribly burned, the burns often proving fatal, even when only a limb is struck.

"Presumably phosphorus enters into the consumption of this new weapon, as also do certain poisonous bullets."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, said at the Lake Mohonk arbitration conference: "The day is not yet come when violence and oppression will melt away before right like the plumber's bill. Like, I repeat, the plumber's bill. For a plumber, you know, once presented to a millionaire a bill for $100 for mending a pipe. But the millionaire handed the plumber a dollar note and said serenely: 'Receipt that bill to yours in full.'

"'But—but—' said the plumber.

"'Receipt it in full,' the millionaire repeated. 'I used to be a plumber myself.'

The plumber at this gave a great start, receipted the bill and handed the millionaire 50 cents change."

He was the slowest boy on earth and had been fired at three places in two weeks, so his parents had apprenticed him to a naturalist.

But even he found him slow. It took him two hours to give the canaries their seed, and to stick a pin through a dead butterfly and four to pick a convolvus. The only point about him was that he was willing.

"And what," he asked, having spent a whole afternoon changing the gold fishes' water, "shall I do now, sir?"

The naturalist ran his fingers through his locks.

"Well, Robert," he replied, at length, "I think you might take the tortoise out for a run."

A Londoner was showing some country relative the sights of London one day recently, and was pointing out a magnificent old residence built years ago by a famous and rather unscrupulous lawyer of his time.

"And," the Londoner was asked, "was he able to build a house like that by his practice?"

"Yes," was the repley, "by his practice and his practices."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Dr. Charles H. Pankhurst in his witty war on cosmetics said in a recent lecture in New York:

"A girl and a man sat under a palm in a rose garden on a soft March evening at St. Augustine.

"'Is your love true?' the girl asked, softly.

"'As true,' the man answered in low, passionate tones, 'as the delicate flush on your cheek.'

"'Oh—er—ah,' the girl stammered, hurriedly, 'isn't the—er—don't the roses smell sweet?'"—New York Tribune.

"I'm awfully sorry that my engagements prevent my attending your charity concert, but I shall be with you in spirit."

"Splendid! And where would you like your spirit to sit? I have tickets here for half a guinea, a guinea and thirty shillings."

Passing of the Poison Match

The White Phosphorus Act Passed for the Protection of Workers

"The match trade is passing through a crisis in its history, and the changes involved in the manufacture of matches in Canada by the passing of the 'White Phosphorus Act'—which became operative on 1st Jan. of this year—are the greatest yet known in that trade," remarked a wholesale dealer to the Star.

"It may be of interest to trace the development of the match from the long by-gone days, when matches were so rare and expensive that only a few were used upon the highest occasions in the parlor or best room of the house, and they thus become known as 'Parlor' matches. Long before the invention and introduction of matches, the red Indians on this side of the Atlantic obtained flame by friction, rubbing two pieces of hard wood together; while our forefathers in the old land used for th same purpose, flint, steel and a tinder box. Sparks from the flint were directed into the tinder and then blown to a flame. Tinder was simply partly burnt linen rags, and was always contained in a tin box. It was a very primitive process, but all lighting and heating appliances of those days were primitive. Fires in the homes of North Britain were allowed to go out only once a year, on the eve of All Hallows or 'Hallow E'en.'

"'Hallow E'en,' which is still observed in many districts there, is believed to be a relic of the ancient Druids—the priests going their rounds on that eve and rekindling the fires in the homes with fire from a sacred vessel. This ceremony also had the virtue of keeping 'witches' at bay for the ensuing year. Fires were of peat and wood and were built upon the open hearth, and damped down nightly with ashes, and kept alive till next morning.

"Many people are still alive who remember the 'puir man' and the 'oily cruisil.' The former was a piece of cleft iron stuck in a wooden prop 4 or 5 feet and it held a piece of burning resinous wood, which fitfully lighted a very limited circle. It was named the 'puir man' because it took the place of the tramp who, before its invention, held aloft the torch, and was afterwards rewarded by getting his own supper in the dark. The 'oily cruisil' was a step in advance of the 'puir man' and was two iron shells on an iron stem; the upper shells held a supply of fish oil, while a strip of rag or the pith of a rush served for a wick. The flame was steady, but smoky, faint and often 'smelly.' It is, however, the evolution of the match we are tracing, and it first came into use about these times.

"The first matches offered for sale in North Britain were rough splints of resinous wood dipped in sulphur. They were packed 12 in a wooden cylinder along with a strip of very coarse sandpaper and retailed at one penny, or two cents per box. To operate them the sandpaper was held firmly between the finger and thumb of one hand, the head of the match was inserted between its folds, then drawn sharply out with the other hand, and with a splutter, a loud crackling noise and horrible sulphurous fumes, a flame was obtained. The whole process was considered so 'fearful and wonderful' that no suitable name for the match could be found outside the infernal regions, and it was named the 'lucifer' match. The extraordinary development of the match will thus readily be realized, when today 500 silent parlor matches, all absolutely perfect and contained in a neat and artistic fibre box, are retailed at five cents, or 1 cent per 100.

"It is generally conceded that this match holds the first place for quality. It is double-tipped and thus safe from ignition, unless the very tip is subjected to friction. It is impregnated to eliminate after-glow, and is the result of many years of infinite care, thought and ingenuity to say nothing of the thousands of dollars spent in its production.

"How then does the passing of the white phosphorus act affect these matches? In all the best matches manufactured prior to Jan., 1915, the tip of the match contained phosphorus in its composition and the result was a really fine match—smooth, silent, effective, and as near to perfection as skill could bring it. Since that date, however, the use of phosphorus is prohibited in the factory, although existing stocks of phosphorus matches may be cleared by both wholesale and retail matches during the present year. The new non-poisonous match is equally good of course and strikes equally well upon any rough surface, although it is much less sensitive to friction when struck upon cloth. This feature of the case is all-important as a large proportion of all matches used are struck by smokers and others on a leg of the pants. The new match will not readily strike there; moreover every stroke of the match leaves an ugly mark and the practice, if continued, soon destroys the fabric altogether.

"Smokers ought, therefore, to use small pocket boxes containing 50 to 100 matches, and as these boxes are well provided with a striker, the difficulties of the situation disappear at once. This course would be the salvation of the pants; would save the absolutely innocent grocer many bitter and unreasonable complaints; and would effectually prevent many excellent matches being lost by their heads flying off when tsruck savagely upon the pants.

"The White Phosphorus Act was passed for the protection of the workers in match factories. In the course of their duties they constantly breathed the fumes of phosphorus, and in a few years, at the farthest, they had to give up this work or become affected by necrosis—commonly called 'fossy jaw'—a very painful and loathsome disease of the bones antecedent to the nostrils and mouth.

"Seeing then that the benefit coming—in the train of the white phosphorus act—to the thousands employed at match making, and so great, the public surely will not demur at a slight inconvenience for a time. The inconvenience will only be temporary—for highly skilled experts are working constantly to bring the new non-poisonous match up to the standard of its predecessor, and soon it will be 'as before' in every respect. It must also be remembered that against the enormous costs incurred in perfecting the new match, manufacturers get no return whatever, and they are entitled to some consideration meantime upon that score. There is no hope of outside help in the matter as the white phosphorus act also prohibits the importation of matches containing phosphorus into Canada. So we must meekly wait for the perfecting of the new match or go back to the days and methods of the Druids and carry a live coal in a metal pot for lighting purposes."

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

The best yeast in the world. Makes perfect bread.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

WINNIPEG MONTREAL

The Boy as a Partner

Encourage the Boy to Stay on the Farm by Giving Him an Interest in the Business

It doesn't seem right that the boys should so often feel that they must leave home for profitable and attractive employment. In most other lines of business it is the hope of the business man to see his sons follow in the same business and take it over when he leaves it. Plans are made to that end, and the boy is trained up to a thorough understanding of the business. Of course it doesn't always work out as planned, but every effort is made by the parent in most cases. On too many farms every energy seems to be directed toward driving the boy away from the farm as soon as he is old enough to get away. Very often his father wants him to stay, urges and sometimes commands him to stay. But it is too late. The boy has never been made to feel that he is a partner in the business of that farm. Nothing is ever talked over with him; nothing is ever explained. And it isn't any wonder he proceeds to hike. There are exceptions to this unfortunate method. Letters written on neatly printed farm stationery sometimes come, and on it the managers of the farm are gravely announced as "A. B. C. & Son." Closer acquaintance often reveals the fact that the "Son" may be ten, fifteen or twenty years old.—Oklahoma Farmer.

Freedom for the Poles

In addressing the reichstag, the German chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, referred to the recent victories of the kaiser's armies in Russian Poland. In part he said: "The present occupation of the Polish east frontier is the beginning of an evolution which will lead the country, freed from the Russian yoke, towards a brighter future, in which she will be able to develop and cultivate her national character. Further German and Austrian victories will free the Balkan nations from oppression, and make possible the principle of 'the Balkans for the Balkan nations.'" Were Germany to be the final victor in this world-conflict she would emancipate the Poles and the Balkan peoples just as she has lifted the peoples of Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium to constitutional freedom.

"What makes you think you're qualified to run a hotel?" inquired the man behind the desk.

"Well," confided the applicant, "I've had a summer home for fifteen years, and all my friends have automobiles."

"So much good advice is constantly being bestowed upon engaged couples, and so much of it goes unheeded," remarked Prof. Pate, "that I am constrained to believe that love also laughs at jawsmiths."

"To what do you attribute your remarkable health?"

"Well," replied the very old gentleman "I reckon I got a good start on most people by bein' born before germs was discovered, thereby havin' less to worry about."

Family Food

Crisp, Toothsome and Requires No Cooking

A little boy asked his mother to write an account of how Grape-Nuts food had helped their family.

She says Grape-Nuts was first brought to her attention where she visited.

"While I was there I used the food regularly. I gained weight and felt so well that when I returned home I began using Grape-Nuts in the family regularly.

"My little 18-months-old baby shortly after being weaned was very ill while teething. She was sick nine weeks and we tried everything. She became so emaciated that it was painful to handle her and we thought we were going to lose her. One day a happy thought urged me to try Grape-Nuts soaked in a little warm milk.

"Well, it worked like a charm and she began taking it regularly and improvement set in at once. She grew well and round and fat as fast as possible on Grape-Nuts.

"Sometime ago several of the family were stricken with La Grippe at the same time, and during the worst stages they could not relish anything in the shape of food but Grape-Nuts and oranges, everything else was nauseating.

"We all appreciate what your famous food has done for our family."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Winter Dairying Pays

Milk Production is Greatest When Cows Freshen in Fall

There are so many advantages in having dairy cows come fresh in the fall, while the disadvantages are but very few, if any, that one wonders why so little progress is being made in that direction. Those who have silos, and no one can afford to dairy without a silo in these days of high priced land, should be especially anxious to have at least two-thirds of their cows calve in the fall of the year.

September is a good month to have the cows freshen. If grass is short at that time it can be supplemented with silage and the necessary grain, and thus the flow of milk brought up to the largest amount possible. Later, with an abundance of succulent feed at hand, the milk flow can easily be maintained throughout the winter months. Then, by the time grass comes and the cows have given milk for seven or eight months and the flow tends to diminish, it will be revived when the cows are turned on good pasture, while in July and August when the flies are bad and conditions are against a liberal flow of milk, the cows are either dry or very soon will be.

In other words, the cow that calves in the fall has a much better opportunity to produce a large amount of milk and butterfat in a season than the one that freshens in the spring. This is readily appreciated upon a little reflection. Suppose a cow freshens in May when pastures are good. She gives a large flow of milk during May and June, first because feed is abundant, and second because she has recently freshened. But no sooner has she started than the hot months of July and August with flies and perhaps dried up pastures are upon her and the milk flow immediately drops. When cooler weather returns and grass revives there will be a slight increase in the yield of milk, but a full flow normal for that period cannot be obtained till the cow has calved again. This means that a herd of low producing cows must be carried through the winter months, with profits greatly reduced, but the labor remaining practically the same. It does not take quite so long to milk a cow giving a small amount of milk as one producing a large flow, but it requires just as much labor to feed and care for a low producer as for the highest producer in the world, and the task of doing the other chores is the same for all kinds of cows.

It is safe to say that a given cow will produce twenty per cent. more milk and butterfat when she calves in the fall than when she comes fresh in the spring. This increase in production should in itself be enough to cause any dairyman to at least have the majority of his cows freshen in the fall, but there are more factors favoring the practice. One of these is the higher price which dairy products command in winter than in summer. Another is the cheaper labor. Labor is cheapest during the period when milk and butter bring the highest prices on the market. Then, too, the farmer himself can devote more time to the cows in winter when farm work is reduced to a minimum and his time is not so valuable. The first three months after spring opens are the busiest in the whole year for the farmer, just when cows that calve in the spring need the most attention. The inevitable result is more or less neglect, and neglect early in the lactation period is mighty expensive business.

When it comes to raising skim milk calves, those born in the fall soon learn to eat grain and therefore grow faster than those that are dropped just as grass comes and do not learn to eat grain before extreme heat and millions of flies begin to make life miserable for them. Then, too, fall calves, if intended for the dairy, can be bred to drop their first calves in the fall as two year olds.—Montreal Family Herald.

Makes Breathing Easy.—The constriction of the air passages and the struggle for breath, too familiar evidence of asthmatic trouble, cannot daunt Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This is the famous remedy which is known far and wide for its complete effectiveness even under very severe conditions. It is no untried, experimental preparation, but one with many years of strong service behind it. Buy it from your nearest dealer.

Theory and Practice

An engineer named Frank Koester has written a book "Secrets of German Progress" which the publisher advertises as contrasting the American commonwealth with German democracy. It seems that Germany has an infinitely better government, better journalism and art an dfinance, better schools and industrial methods, better methods of housing and city planning, a superior navy, and that the German army is "the greatest organization which has ever been perfected by the brain of man." Mr. Koester was born, raised, and educated in Germany, but has lived the last twelve years in the United states, and he is not going back to Germany. Why? Doesn't he believe his own stuff?—From Collier's.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A Bump For Science

A small boy rambled into a grocery store, followed by the usual dog, and stepped up to where the proprietor was busy wrapping something for the counter.

"Hello, Mr. Jones," said the boy, glancing toward the cake box. "Give us a peck of pertaters, please."

"All right," returned the grocer, man, proceeding to measure out the tubers, "and while I am getting them just look at them and think. Did it ever occur to you that they contain water, sugar and starch?"

"No," answered the boy, "I never heard anything about your pertaters, but everybody says there's peas and beans in your coffee and sand in your sugar."

A swell chicken can always get up stares without an elevator.

It's a bum adage—"Marry in haste and repent at leisure." All butterflies have no leisure.

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.—50c box.

Zam-Buk

Selling Agents Wanted

In every Town in Canada to sell "Sterling Clothes" to measure. They are absolutely guaranteed. Write for particulars.

Sterling Tailoring Co., 535 College Street, - Toronto

City Wife More Lonesome Than Farm Woman

Author Declares Monotonous Lives Abound in Nineteenth Ward, Chicago

The writer of early American life in the middle west and far west emphasizes the hardships suffered by the women pioneers who accompanied their husbands on the plunge into the "wilderness," and points to the wearying monotony of life led by women on the frontiers.

The student of agricultural society calls attention to the dreary life of women whose farmer husbands are unable to give them relief from the monotony of work on the farm.

And the traveller across the deserts which lie just east of the Pacific coast pities the women who must pass their lives in the monotony of sand and sea and does not marvel when he is told that many become "eccentric" and some actually insane under the terrific strain.

But according to Lucille M. Windette, who has just completed a series of investigations into the life of the working class, there are women living within the boundaries of the largest city in the country whose lives are just as dreary, just as ... just as maddening as the ... pioneer women, the wo... farm, and the women of ...

Miss Windette's inve... confined chiefly to the Nineteenth ward where conditions are found typical of those in many other parts of Chicago. In her report, which is entitled "Life and Work Among Our Neighbors," she reviews in detail the various phases of life among the working people.

Here are some of her conclusions:

"No thoughtful person can fail to be struck by the monotony which characterizes the life of most married women in the working class. This is less marked in the more typical slum districts, where the life is lived more in common. But the women are little better than shut-ins, who live in these streets and spend the whole day in doors, when their husbands are at work.

"The young mother who has the care of a growing family of ... has little opportunity for ... She may ... bor's house, or meet others in the yard or on the front doorstep to gossip, but rarely does she go farther, and if she is able to get away for a holiday or an evening at the movies she must usually take the baby with her.

"Education as a rule so limited among both Jewish and Italian women, sadly narrows their own resources, and in the deadening monotony of their lives, these women too often become hopeless drudges.

"Where there are three ... young children, especially ... arms, illness or ... heavily upon the ... then to be nurs... all in one, w... support ei... To this c... lodgers i... employed, ...

"Jewish women ... from than the ... can decide nothing ... children, or even spend ... out the husband's consent ... wife often works with ... and thus ships make the living ... Jewish people like to live ... the women are exceedingly ... jewellery and fine clothes.

"Mothers' clubs are conducted at Hull house and at most of the settlements and missions in the neighborhood. Few learn to speak English but a limited vocabulary is gained by contact with other women and a ... circle of new friends. An ... ance who conducts a weekly ... of the class under consid... ports that the hour thus ... marked as the one pl... week and the only time ... den of housework is la... cago Tribune.

Sweden's ...

The Swedish army ... est and most effici... history. Since ... war the army h... led. It now ... ed men, of wh... of the first ...

...ir

TO-DAY

... a loan of ... the ... $75 p... ... cipal pay... ... ater rent... ... ng stock ... rrigated farm ... auto.

TYP... ... 31st, 1916, ... RAILW... ... AY, ALBERTA

Cattle for Sale

I am receiving continuous shipments of cattle and am in a position to supply demands for

CALVES
YEARLINGS
2-YEAR OLD HEIFERS
YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS
FEEDER COWS AND STEERS

If you wish to buy anything in the Cattle line, just let me know your [illegible]ts and I can supply them at most reasonable prices. Early buying will [sav]e you money, as stock cattle will be in big demand this fall. If you [w]ant to be sure of getting good stuff—something you can make money on—buy your cattle of—

O. F. BREMER

OWNING A BUSINESS

BUSINESS training gives you the insight, the knowledge, the hopes, ambitions and abilities of an employer. If a course of study at our School limited you to a position as an employee, it would hardly offer sufficient inducements for a live energetic young man to enroll. But it doesn't. Enroll now.

Garbutt Business College, Calgary

BRIGHTEN YOUR HOME

Mr A. S. SHAW is again located in Strathmore, and ready to take on contracts for painting, paperhanging, etc. First-class Work only.

PIANO AND VOICE PRODUCTION

Mrs BROPHY (formerly of Boston, [Ma]ss) visits Strathmore every Friday. [Arran]gements for lessons can be made [at] A. Anderson's, Phone 45. "Oh! 519 Underwood Block, [illegible]

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SPECIAL FARES FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

Going Dates Oct. 8-11th
Return Limit Oct. 15th

Under [Info]rmation as to Fares, Etc., [apply to] C.P.R. Agent or to
R. Dawson,
District Passenger Agent, Calgary

THE HUB CIGAR STORE BILLIARD ROOM, AND [BO]WLING ALLEY



[Fin]est Stock of [Smoker]S SUPPLIES

[C]hristmas Is Coming!

Our 1915 Stock of [C]hristmas Cards has [Arr]ived

[Come in a]nd Look Them [Over. The]y are Beau-[tiful]

[S]TANDARD

Using Fa[rm] ...

A farm engine dr[iven by a] motor has been invented in Europe that is equipped with its own producing plant for making gas from waste material such as bark, sawdust or dry leaves.

... without troub[le] ... sanitary fash[ion] ... them in his h[and] ... a cone is held [hig]h ... length of time th[e] ... will cause the ice ...

A Huge Crane

The largest crane in the world, erected at a Scotch shipyard, can be utilized at every point within a circle 336 feet in diameter and c[an lift loads] of 200 tons to a height [of] 75 feet from the center.

Not Yet Explored

It is estimated that there are about 7,000,000 square miles, or about one-eighth of the land surface of the world waiting to be explored by discoverers.

Oats, No. 2 C.W.	-	.27
Ex. No. 1	-	.26
No. 1	-	.23
Flax, No 1 C. W.	-	1.30
No 2 C. W.	-	1.27
Barley, Malting	-	.35
No. 3	-	.30

Prices supplied by F. R. Lilly, Alberta Pacific Grain Co.

The Stock Market

Calgary, September 24 1915

STEERS choice Export, 1300 to 1400	$5.50 to 5.75	
Choice Butcher 1200 1300	5.00 to 5.25	
Common Butcher 1000 to 1200	4.75 to 5.00	
Stockers 300 to 900	5.25 to 5.50	
HEIFERS Choice heavy	5.00	5.25
Common	4.50	5.00
Stockers	5.00	5.75
COWS Choice Heavy	5.00	5.25
Common	4.00	5.00
Thin	3.50	4.00
SPRINGERS Choice	60.00	70.00
Common	40.00	60.00
CALVES Under 200 lbs Heavies graded		8 cents
BULLS	3.75	4.00
OXEN	4.00	5.00
SHEEP Wethers	6.50	7.00
Ewes	5.50	6.00
HOGS Weighed off cars	8.75	8.85
Light from 110 to 140 lbs	1c off	
Stockers	1½c off	

WADE & GAVIN JACK

THE STRATHMORE AND BOW VALLEY STANDARD

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

SINGLE COPY—5 CENTS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, (TO CANADA AND BRITISH EMPIRE) - - -	$1.00
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	1.50

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
JOHN MACKENZIE

Legal Advertising, 12 cents a line for first insertion, and 8 cents a line for each subsequent insertion—12 lines to the inch. Locals, 10 cents a line, Lost, Found, Astray, and Want Advertisements, 30 words or under, 50 cents one insertion, or three insertions for $1. Display advertisements $1 per column inch per month, 50c per column inch for one issue. Changes of advertisements must reach this office not later than noon each Monday

Notices of entertainments, meetings, sales, etc., at which admission is charged, articles sold, or a collection taken, with the exception of actual church services, will be charged for at regular advertising rates

The Publisher is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

Keep the Money At Home

September 27th

Editor, Strathmore Standard

Dear Sir,—I do not live in Strathmore, but I came across a copy of your paper of 22nd inst., and read your editorial. The article struck me as very fair and just.

We can easily understand that after a family has dealt with a merchant for some time on credit, when a little ready money is about they enjoy the novelty of sending away for their goods, but it is really a bad policy.

If the money is spent at home the local merchant will be able to keep a larger selection, and competition will in the [long] run make prices as low, if not lower, [th]ere is the extra freight to be con[sid]ered.

[If] the vast amount of money that goes from these small towns to Winnipeg [and] Toronto was spent locally, the small towns on the prairie would be in a much more thriving condition. The farmers would then get a much better selection of goods right at home, and would benefit in the long run.

It is not fair to the merchant to ask for credit when the ready money is being [sent] away.

ALBERTA BOOSTER

"Frightfulness" At Strathmore

Everyone has heard of the methods by which the "kultured" Germans attempt to strike terror into the hearts of those who dare to dispute with them the right to a slice of Mother Earth. Zeppelins, submarines, gas, etc., are their usual methods of education

Even here "frightfulness" exists in a mild form but the exponent of "kultur" who used it did not find his process effective, as he is now in Calgary jail, with the prospect of a stay for the duration of the war in some detention camp, with other similarly minded compatriots.

"Threatening language" was the term applied to this particular form of "frightfulness" in the official indictment.

It appears that on Thursday evening three of the men employed on Johnny Schultz' threshing outfit, having been forced to quit work on account of the big rain, were sitting in the cook's caboose, and naturally, like good British subjects, spent their spare time in discussing the war. A German fellow-workman, Anton Thiel, had been outside, and the cook invited him to come in out of the wet and get warm. Anton came in, but did not like the way the discussion was going, and chipped in, Bernstorffian manner, with his own view on the subject.

After Herr Thiel informed the other inmates of the caboose that he was in complete accord with the policy that had resulted in the overrunning of Belgium, and with the German policy in the Lusitania matter, the cook, Allan Myles, retorted that he would throw him out in the stubble. Herr Thiel, who throughout the latter portion of the discussion had been playfully brandishing a big hunting knife, told the cook "I'll fix you," and shortly afterwards went out. The cook, knowing that Thiel owned a rifle, did not take any chance on being "fixed," and went into town and informed Constable Ware. Next day Constable Ware went out and arrested Thiel, knife, rifle and all, and on Saturday he was brought before Justices Lambert and Vickery.

He denied having used the language complained of, but the evidence of the three men in the tent was clear on that point, and he was sentenced to two weeks imprisonment During that time the authorities will have time to investigate, and he will probably be interned as an unregistered alien with arms in his possession.

More about the Ducks

The now famous duck shooting case was brought up for the third time on Saturday, and it seems that the end is not yet.

Following on the disagreement of Justices Lambert and Vickery, as reported in last issue, the case was to have been reheard on Saturday of last week before Justice of the Peace Martin. Mr Martin was however, unable to appear, being now in the country's service as a member of the 56th battalion and as a corollary having been vaccinated a few days ago.

Justice Vickery was called in, but stated that not having been able to give a decision last week, he did not think that he was competent to grant an adjournment.

Consequently, it has been found necessary to issue fresh summonses, and it is expected that the case will be re-heard on Saturday of this week, before an imported Magistrate or Magistrates.

It is stated that the defence have engaged one of the most prominent court lawyers in Calgary, and the proceedings may be even more interesting than those of the previous trial.

Weather Affects Threshing

Instead of threshing being well ahead, and grain being marketed freely, as might have been reasonably hoped from the time in which cutting was completed, very little threshing has been done although the machines have been out in some cases for about two weeks.

The reason, of course, is the unsettled nature of the weather. Threshing was just getting started after rain on the 19th when it was tied up again by heavy rains on the 23rd and 24th. The precipitation for these two days totalled 1.52 inches, which is abnormal for the time of year.

Some threshers started work Monday and yesterday, but many farmers consider that the grain is still too wet to thresh. During the week end, however, strong winds hastened the drying.

The threshing that has already been done has resulted in fine yields, and the average this year is going to be very high, both for quality and quantity.

Motor Accident

A party motoring from Cheadle to Strathmore on Monday had a thrilling experience, which resulted in them all having to go into Dr. Girvin's surgery for repair.

They were proceeding at a good rate of speed along the road near Mr. Hartell's, when one of the party, who it is stated had imbibed more fire water than was good for him, rose from the back seat and playfully took the driver by the shoulders, causing him to loosen his grip on the steering wheel. The consequence was that the car went into the ditch, throwing the occupants out. Two of the men were unconscious for some time, but luckily the injuries are mainly superficial. The car itself was badly damaged.

Injunction Refused C.P.R.

An important decision involving the rights of certain creditors to seize the crops of farmers was given by Mr Justice Stuart in chambers last week when he dismissed an application of the C.P.R. to continue an interim injunction to prevent certain farmers in the western irrigation block selling their grain.

Some time ago the railway company secured an interim injunction to prevent three farmers, John M. Buckley, Norman H. Hayes and Fred H. Kimmel, who have fine crops this year, from selling their grain. The grounds were that they were behind in payments under agreement for sale and in water rentals.

When the application to continue came up yesterday Justice Stuart dismissed them. He found that the right to cancel did not give the company the right to seize goods of defendants, and that if they had a right to distrain an injunction was not the proper method.

A. H. Clarke, K.C., appeared for the farmers and Mr. McHaig for the Canadian Pacific.

At the morning service 11 a.m on 3rd October in the Presbyterian Church, Rally day in the interests of Sunday School work will be observed. A full attendance of the Sunday School is requested, and also of the members and adherents of the Church. The prescribed programme for the Service, the subject of which is "Enlisting", will be used. There will not be any Sunday School at 12 o'clock.

ARE THEY ALL DISLOYAL?

Other Dominions Increase Tariff on British Goods

That our tariff against British goods is a contradiction of our loyalty is a most unfair inference. The erection and maintenance of a protective tariff against the manufactured goods of Great Britain has been in accord with the measure of self-government which has been fully and freely granted to Canada by the British Government; and other self-governing dominions such as New Zealand, Australia, Newfoundland and South Africa have also erected and maintained protective tariffs against the goods of the United Kingdom without remonstrance from the Imperial Government. Australia has recently made a general increase in her tariff, including the duties on goods coming into that country from the United Kingdom, without such action being considered "particularly objectionable." Moreover, the United Kingdom maintains a high customs tariff on many articles without giving a preference to the colonies.

There is no disputing the fact that Canadian manufacturers cannot pay Canadian wages, Canadian rents, Canadian insurance and Canadian prices for raw material and compete in producing a great number of articles with British manufacturers, who pay British wages, British rents, British insurance and British prices for raw material, unless Canadian goods have adequate protection. This is the situation which existed before the war, and the war has not changed it.

About a [hundred] years ago the Imperial Government abandoned the old colonial policy of concentrating manufacturing in the British Isles and confining the energies of the colonists to the production of raw materials. Those who try to resurrect this policy of surrendering our fiscal autonomy are, curiously enough, the strongest opponents to any suggestion of surrendering our political autonomy.

Surely, if we value the right to make our own laws, we should not throw away the opportunity of making our own goods.

ASSISTS LLOYD-GEORGE

Strenuous Career of Former Colliery Owner, Now Deputy Minister

The general opinion seems to be that in making Mr. Leonard Llewellyn his assistant in the Munitions Department Mr. Lloyd-George made a very excellent choice. Mr. Llewellyn is the very essence of "push and go"—a man of tireless energy and a marvellous organizer. Previous to his taking up the work with Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Leonard Llewellyn was general manager of the Cambrian Collieries. For eight years he controlled nearly thirty coal mines, employing over 18,000 men, with a wages bill amounting to $8,750,000 per annum. Mr. Llewellyn, as general manager of the Cambrian Collieries, is believed to have been the highest paid official in any public company in Great Britain.

His career is a romance of commerce. He has passed his whole life in engineering and mining industries, his boyhood being spent in Chile, where his father was mineral adviser to the Chilean Government. At a very early age Mr. Llewellyn was a commanding figure in the Welsh coalfields. When only twenty-four he was appointed manager of certain Cambrian pits, and, having travelled largely, he found the knowledge gained in other countries of the greatest help to him.

At one time or another he has inspected all the large engineering works in Belgium, France, and Germany. He has also been on engineering and business expeditions to Canada on several occasions, and in 1913-14, during a trip round the world, he closely studied industrial undertakings in Japan. Indeed, into the last twenty years of his life—Mr. Llewellyn is just over forty—he has packed a variety of experiences which would have occupied the lifetime of any other man.

Canadian Sergeant's Method

Canada not only is supplying men by the thousand for the armies in France but she also has begun to take a hand in the recruiting through her soldiers who have returned on leave from the front. One of the Canadian sergeants in particular has started out after the London "slackers" and he is said to have won more than 900 men to the colors. Sergeant Flynn does not coddle recruits into the army and his methods are thought by some to be rather harsh, but his success in filling up the ranks where others have failed is taken to justify the way he goes about it. At Trafalgar Square, where a meeting is held almost every afternoon, this Canadian gets in his best work. The writer saw a round dozen men gathered in the other day in five minutes and they went up to take the shilling rather shamefacedly after Flynn had said: "They call you men who won't go 'slackers' here in England. But I have another name for the man who can sit still and see his home and loved ones in danger. I call him a —— coward."

Turkish System of Obedience

A French officer of the Dardanelles forces narrates an incident showing how Turkish soldiers regard German officers placed over them. His trench is separated from the Turks by fifty yards. One day twelve soldiers left their holes at dawn, holding up their hands. The French allowed them to approach, and they were soon followed by 300 of their comrades. A Turkish non-commissioned officer, speaking French, said to the officer, "Come with me, and you will see something in our trench." The French officer, taking a dozen men with him, accompanied the officer. At the bottom of the Turkish trench he found the bodies of eleven German officers who had been stabbed by the soldiers.

Generals as Posers

It is difficult to imagine a general nowadays sitting for his bust at headquarters in the middle of a war. But General Von Hindenburg has granted several sittings to a sculptor at headquarters. The bust is by Prof. Stanislaus Cauer, and is to be presented to the Council House in Konigsberg. The Duke of Wellington, sat for his portrait in the middle of a campaign. The Duke was painted by the Spanish artist, Goya. It is said that on one occasion the fiery artist, irritated by some criticism on the part of the sitter, snatched a sword from the wall and compelled the Duke to beat a hasty retreat. The Duke afterwards realized that his business was not criticizing pictures, and the sittings resumed after an apology.

Tragedy of the Veterans

Old soldiers supply the pathetic element in the Canadian recruiting offices. Many a veteran of the Boer War broken by glory and attendant liquor, and even older ones of the Indian and Egyptian campaigns, come tearfully with shining medals and dissipated innards. But the majority are the normal men, artisans, laborers, clerks, and young fellows not yet captive of any toil, who come like men applying for a construction job, calmly, as to face a business proposition.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES IN

NEW FALL MILLINERY

NOW ON DISPLAY

Our first Shipment of the New Styles in Millinery was bought up almost as soon as unpacked

Our customers know that the exclusive designs we offer them are the last word in Style, while the prices are much lower than the same goods sold in the city

ANOTHER SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED

We invite your inspection of these sensible designs

Another Car of

Ellison's Flour

Just Unloaded

SHORTS AND BRAN

At the Lowest Price in the District

"OUR BEST" FLOUR

Is the most popular first grade flour sold in Strathmore, and the price is always the lowest, quality considered

Get Your Winter Supply Now

GATENBY & FISHER

"MADE-IN-CANADA" MASQUERADERS

Some Unscrupulous Importers Using "Made-in-Canada" Slogan Dishonestly

A well known Canadian manufacturing firm in a big advertisement the other day called attention to some current deceptions which are practised in connection with the "Made in-Canada" slogan. When the "Made-in-Canada" movement was launched so effectively last fall a great many importers and agents handling foreign goods made a frantic endeavor to climb on the "Made-in-Canada" band wagon. Some have succeeded in retaining their position fairly well, but the Canadian consumer should see to it that they are made to get off and walk under their true colors. It takes more than a roof in Canada to give genuineness to the "Made-in-Canada" claim. It takes Canadian money, Canadian workmen and Canadian brains. Wherever possible Canadians should look for "Made-in-Canada" goods which are the product of factories controlled by Canadian directors whose policies are not dictated by outside interests. Such companies distribute not only their wages, but their dividends in Canada.

Be sure that the next "Made-in Canada" article you buy is really made in Canada, and not merely masquerading under a "Made-in-Canada" label affixed after it crossed the border by some unscrupulous dealer or agent.

Making Cellulose

A process for the recovery of Cellulose from asparagus waste and stalks that mature after the edible crop has been gathered has been invented in Germany.

CAN YOU LOOK HIM STRAIGHT IN THE EYE

"When you meet the man with the pail at six in the evening can you look him in the eye when you know you are helping to drive him out of a job by refusing to buy the things he and his fellow workmen are making?" —An Economic Epigram.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency, but not sub agency, on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live Stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

Railway Time Table

Effective May 30, 1915

From East

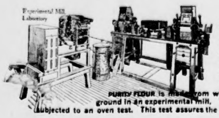
	No. 515	No. 13
Medicine Hat leave		22.00
Bassano leave	7.40	1.03
Gleichen arrive	8.45	2.02
STRATHMORE arrive	9.31	2.48
Calgary arrive	10.45	4.10

From West

	No. 516	No. 14
Calgary leave	19.05	22.00
STRATHMORE	20.25	23.18
Gleichen	21.09	24.08
Bassano	22.00	1.03
Medicine Hat		3.45

Standard Ads. Bring Business

Cut Your Living Cost



By using more **PURITY FLOUR** and *less* of the *expensive* foods, you can reduce your cost of living considerably. White flour is more nutritious and cheaper than any other food, according to careful laboratory tests.

PURITY FLOUR is made from wheat of which samples are first ground in an experimental mill. The flour thus obtained is then subjected to an oven test. This test assures the housewife of a uniform product.

PURITY FLOUR
More Bread and Better Bread

FOR SALE BY STRATHMORE TRADING CO., LTD., STRATHMORE, ALTA

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS

THE STRATHMORE & BOW VALLEY STANDARD is published every Wednesday, and contains the news of the Western Section of the C.P.R. Land Block.

Not to read the Standard is to be out of touch with the happenings in your own neighborhood, and with the economic and social development of one of the best districts in Alberta

Its advertising columns alone are worth many times the cost of the subscription to you in letting you know of buying opportunities you would otherwise miss

The Standard is owned and controlled absolutely by its editor, and is published in the interests of the settlers, both farmers and townspeople, throughout the Block

The subscription is $1.00 per year (U.S.A. $1.50) paid in advance.

SUBSCRIBE NOW



Let Us Supply your table with Butcher Meat

We handle only meats of quality and purity. Also Fish, Poultry Etc.

The Pioneer Meat Market

F. C. BOLES

Highest Prices Paid for Hides

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES

By buying your stationery supplies and any Kind of Printed matter you require, from the Strathmore & Bow Valley Standard. Our prices are as cheap as any in Western Canada, and the quality of our product will stand comparison with any.

Will you be in the market soon for any of the following line Letterheads, Billheads, Envelopes, Statements, Noteheads, Blotters Visiting and Business Cards, Window Cards, Looseleaf Outfits, Account Sheets, etc., Posters (any size), Dodgers, Circulars (Imitation Typewritten or Plain), Meal Tickets, Milk Tickets, Postcards, Receipt Books, Shipping Tags, Price Lists, Catalogues, Booklets, Etc

We are Agents for Imperial Counter Check Books, also for Engraved Visiting Cards, Christmas Cards, Etc.

STRATHMORE AND BOW VALLEY STANDARD

JOHN MACKENZIE, Proprietor

Church Services

CATHOLIC MISSION
STRATHMORE DISTRICT,
Sacred Heart Church
C. DEMAR, O.M.I.

ST. MICHAEL & ALL ANGELS

1st Sunday—Namaka 8.30, Strathmore 11, Cairnhill 3, Strathmore 7.30 p.m, 2nd Sunday—Nightingale 11, Namaka Colony 3, Strathmore 7.30 p.m. [illegible] Sunday- Strathmore 8.30, Cairnhill [illegible] Namaka 3, Strathmore 7.30 p.m. [illegible] Sunday—Strathmore 8.30, Namaka [illegible] Nightingale 3, Strathmore [illegible]

[illegible] eer Meat [illegible] pects to take [illegible] p.m, ness ne[illegible]

[illegible]IST CHURCH
Strathmore
[illegible] a.m. & 7.30 every Sunday [illegible] School immediately following services
REV T. H. BOLE
Pastor

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Services every Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. alternately.

Sunday School 12 noon
REV A. BOYD
Pastor

HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICES

In the parish of St Michael and All Angels will be as follows:—
October 3rd, 3 p.m., Cairnhill
,, 10th, 3 p.m., Namaka Colony
,, 17th, 7.30 p.m., Strathmore
,, 24th, 3 p.m. Nightingale

Yes, it is so. both Peaches and Plums are 89c a case at the Strathmore Trading Co., Ltd.

Try the high-class wines, liquors and cigars, at the Maple Leaf Hotel, combined with the prompt service they are unequalled

tfu

Baintree Items

Miss Edna Cullen arrived home from Calgary during the week and will remain for sometime at Cullen ranch

Mrs Sam Cullen, Miss Edna, Mrs Hiatt, and Miss Ida Anderson, spent the afternoon with Mrs Hopkins, one day this week. Miss Ida Anderson acted as chauffeur, but we were unable to learn who the chaperon was.

We were very sorry to learn of the fire at Rockyford, in which the greater part of that thriving little town was destroyed. We expect to see new and better buildings erected on the ruins, as the citizens of the town and surrounding country are progressive hustlers, who will refuse to be crushed by one misfortune. However, in the line of consolation, we invite them to come to the beautiful city of Baintree provided they will repent, become regenerated and accept salvation.

The train made one stop at Baintree during the week. The engine was suffering from a hot box, and had to stop.

Mr Geo. Hines of Dam Ranch will ship thirteen cars of fat steers to Chicago the forepart of October He will load at Rockyford.

Mrs. Fred Stevens and daughter arrived from Washington. We understand Fred will come soon, and that they will again reside on their farm near here. Friends and neighbors welcome them back.

Mr P. S. Anderson left Friday for Oregon, where he will reside in the future, having purchased a farm on the Rogue river, a thing he has contemplated doing for some time. We regret very much to lose Mr Anderson as a citizen and neighbor. He is a No 1 man of sterling quality, and worth, and a man whose word can be depended on absolutely. The world would be better with more such men in it, but unfortunately they are very scarce.

The hum of the threshing machine is heard in the land, and it is indeed a sweet sound to the ear of those who have labored the long hours of the past year producing the present bountiful crop.

We would refer any one contemplating a hunting trip to the lakes, and seeking information as to the best line of proceedure, to Sam Stuart and Billy Hiatt These two young hunters recently returned from a trip for which they spent three weeks in study and preparation, having sent to New York for the latest and best books on hunting ducks, and picketing horses among which are the following: Buffalo Bill crossing the Sahara Desert on horse back, Kit Carson climbing the Alps via the donkey route, Freddy Fearnought's trip into Death Valley on the back of a Missouri mule, Farmer Hayseeds epistles to young hunters on the habits of the wily duck, and many others. Having learned from Farmer Hayseed that the duck, when it sleeps, has an involuntary paddling motion of the Northwest hind leg as you face the duck, that propels it in a circle in the water, thus preventing it from floating to the shore, they concluded the best time to hunt was night when the duck was wrapt in slumber as one would be assured a standing shot. For picketing horses they found the authorities agreed on each tying the head of his horse to the tail of the other horse, so when they moved it would be in a circle and that one could put his hand on his noble steed at any time on the darkest night, but alas as one Scotch poet as said "The best laid plans of mice and men oft gang aglee." So with our heroes, for instead of trying an old salt tar sailor knot, their best effort was a common granny knot, the tail holds slipped, and our heroes did a long ten mile stunt, each of their weary feet saying to the other in a rythmic monotone "Let me by and I'll let you by" finally landing them at the nearest habitation ten miles away. They found their horses some time within the next three days many miles apart.

—PROMOTER.

Lieut. Col. Lowry to Make Recruiting Tour

In order to recruit the battalion up to full strength as quickly as possible, Lieut.-Col. Lowry, the commanding officer of the 82nd battalion has made arrangements to visit several points of the province at an early date. These places will include Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Strathmore, Gleichen, Bassano, Brooks, Bow Island, Taber, Coutts, Cardston, Macleod, Pincher Creek, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Carmangay, and Vulcan

One of the principal objects in visiting these different points will be to obtain units of sections from the various townships so that these men will be allowed to remain together throughout the campaign. This is a matter which is much appreciated by the recruits from outside.



Fall Samples Of Made to Measure Suits and Overcoats

Now all arranged. Come and make an early choice, as there is a shortage of cloth this season, and just the piece you want may get sold out before you make up your mind.

Prices: $18.00 to $45.00



EASTERN BRAND CAPS

The Very Newest in Caps for Men and Boys 50cts. to $2.50

SHEEP COATS and MACKINAW COATS

See our Quality and Prices before you buy

A Large Assortment of **BOYS' SUITS** Nifty Grays, Blues and Browns **$3.50 to $8.50**



Mitts and Gloves

Lined and Unlined for Dress and Working Wear All Prices

See Our Mule Skin Thresher Gloves at **50cts.** Light Lining

Sweaters and Sweater Coats

Men's and Boys' all Sizes and Prices

MEN'S $1.50 TO $8.00 BOYS' .75 TO $2.00



We have the greatest assortment of **UNDERWEAR** in two pieces, and Combinations in Stanfield's and Wolseley, Tru Knit Viking and Tiger Brand, etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Men's High 12-in Tan, Reg. $7.00 at -	**$5.25**
" High Cut 7-in. Black, Reg. $6.00 at	**$4.65**
" " " 6-in. Top, Blk. Reg. $5.00 at	**$3.85**

Other Broken Lines at Snaps. Just the Boots for Fall Wear

FLANNEL WORK SHIRTS $1.50 to **$3.00** in the H.B.K. Big Shirt Brand

All Kinds of **WINTER HOSE** and **HALF HOSE** for Men and Boys, **22cts.** up

We also have **OVERSHOES** and **FELTS** at the Best Price, so do not forget us when you reqqire them, or anything else in Men's Wear

Our Motto: **"QUALITY BEFORE PRICE"**

WRIGHT BROS.

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

Clothes Pressed Pressed and Altered

Dutchman wants to Join 82nd

To be suspected of being a German is not the pleasantest of experiences these strenuous days, but Wilhelm Van Der Hoof had that misfortune on Friday.

He left Strathmore on the local on Friday, and arriving at Calgary, went straight up to the 82nd recruiting office on 8th Avenue and applied for enlistment. He passed the medical examination all right and was proceeding to fill up his attestation papers. Unfortunately for him his parents had christened him Wilhelm.

This immediately caught the eagle eye of Major Morfitt.

The name was so suggestive that the worthy recruiting officer almost had a spasm. "You may be a descendant of William of Orange right enough," he remarked, " but we will have to satisfy ourselves a little more on that score.

The man flushed a little at the mild suggestion that he might be a namesake of the other Wilhelm, and proceeded valiantly to state that since his arrival in this country he had been working at the C. P. R. farm at Strathmore, and that he was for two years in the Dutch army. He mentioned, however that he had only been in Canada for 18 months. In the meantime Wilhelm had to be satisfied with the assurance of Major Morfitt that he would make inquiries at Strathmore as to his antecedents.

"I'm not taking any chances—not if I know it," remarked the recruiting officer after the man had left. "A German who slips into the 82nd will have to get up pretty early in the morning."

This Popular Pair

AT LESS THAN THE PRICE OF ONE

FARMERS' WEEKLY TELEGRAM AND THE STRATHMORE STANDARD $1.50

From this date to December 31st, 1916

Readers of this district will be pleased to learn that we have succeeded in arranging a clubbing offer with the Farmers' Weekly Telegram and that the small sum of **$1.50** will pay a subscription to both the Strathmore Standard and the Farmers' Weekly Telegram to the end of 1916.

The Farmers' Weekly Telegram is essentially a family newspaper with features of interest to every member of the home. "The Farm and its Interests," Sunday at Home," "The Poet's Corner," "Woman's Domain," Little Men and Women." short and serial stories, are only a few of the many features that have made the Farmers' Weekly Telegram the most popular weekly newspaper published west of the Great Lakes.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS GREAT OFFER TO-DAY

The Sooner You Order, the More You Get

USE THIS COUPON

THE STRATHMORE STANDARD,
STRATHMORE, ALBERTA

Enclosed please find **$1.50**. Please mail to my address from now until December 31st, 1916, The Farmers' Weekly Telegram and the Strathmore Standard

Name..........

P.O. .... Province ....

[illegible] RAILW[illegible] [illegible]ARY, ALBERTA

"Lined Up" For Sport

Remington UMC

Repeating Rifles

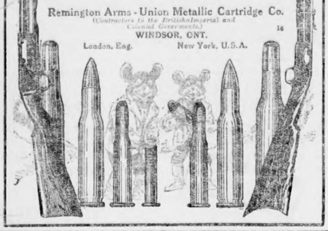
You're ready for emergencies with a Remington-UMC Repeating Rifle. Six to 15 shots—with speed and accuracy that only World-Standard Arms can insure. Clean cut lines—perfect balance—light weight—and rapid action are the *outstanding* features of Remington-UMC Rifles.

Metallic Cartridges

Remington-UMC Metallics in every calibre—for all sporting and military Arms. Every cartridge gauged in the Arm for which it's made. Use them—for a better day's sport.

"Straight Shooting Tips" and our Catalog FREE on request.

Remington Arms - Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments.) 16
WINDSOR, ONT.
London, Eng. New York, U.S.A.



Scarcity of Butter

Canadian Exporters Have Chance to Make Profitable Deals, Says Trade Commissioner Ross

"Never before has there been such a scarcity of butter in Australia," writes D. H. Ross, the Canadian trade commissioner at Melbourne, in a letter to the trade and commerce department, pointing out the chances there are for Canadian exporters.

The export of butter from New Zealand is prohibited, he says, and large shipments of Canadian butter from Vancouver, and American butter from San Francisco, have been profitable to the importers. The wholesale price for prime butter in Melbourne is now 48 cents per pound—an unprecedented value—and supplies are limited.

Both the mail and cargo steamers from Vancouver, and the cargo steamers from St. John, have recently arrived at Australian ports with full cargoes, and, as a matter of interest, much more cargo of Canadian origin is offering than the steamers can accommodate. In some instances bulky goods have of necessity been diverted from the regular shipping lines to sailing vessels landing at New York.

Miller's Worm Powders will not only expel worms from the system, but will induce healthful conditions of the system under which worms can no longer thrive. Worms keep a child in a continual state of restlessness and pain, and there can be no comfort for the little one until the cause of suffering be removed, which can be easily done by the use of these powders, than which there is nothing more effective.

The Banker-Farmer Get-Together

"If any two men go hand in hand, and play a large part in the matter of good times, they are the farmer and the banker," said B. F. Harris of Illinois, at the recent Banker-Farmer conference at Chicago. Throughout the United States bankers are making a resolute effort to examine farming through the lens of a microscope instead of through the wrong end of a telescope.

Barton W. Currie went to this Banker-Farmer conference and learned a lot of things about the bankers' efforts to come to a better understanding with the farmers. "Our primary purpose is to educate the banker, not the farmer," said one delegate.

Setting Fence Posts

Decay First Begins at Ground Line—Larger End to be Placed Down

The Scientific American says: It is a very common belief among farmers that a post will last longer if set in the ground the reverse of the way it grew in the tree; in other words, with the butt end up. Accordingly, one sees many posts, especially end and gate posts, with the small end down. The supposition is that sap in a tree is always ascending or at least that it is easier for the sap to go up than down. Consequently, it is argued, turning a post upside down tends to prevent the rise of water, helps to keep the wood dry and therefore renders it less liable to decay. As a matter of fact, sap or water can flow in either direction with equal facility and the popular notion to the contrary is incorrect.

Careful experiments on the relative durability of post timbers have been made at the Ohio agricultural experiment station and the above question was considered. One fence in particular contained 156 black locust posts, of which 86 were set with the top end up, 39 with the top end down and 31 did not show in what position they were set. At the end of 20 years 55 posts, or 19 per cent., were decayed. Of this number, 15 were top up, 13 top down, and four undermined. In other words one-third of those set top down rotted off, as compared with only a little over one sixth of those set top up. From this and numerous other observations the conclusion was reached "that there is no difference which end is put in the ground, except that the sounder or larger end should have the preference."

The decay of a post is mostly at the ground line, since it is there that the conditions as to air and moisture are most favorable to the development of rot causing fungi. Other things being equal, the larger the post the longer it will last. Inverting a post often means putting the small end in the ground, and when this is done the time required to rot off is less than where the big end is down. If both ends are equally sound the larger should go into the ground. If one end is defective it should be up, since the conditions above ground are many times more favorable to durability than just at or below the ground line.

Giants in the Garden of Eden

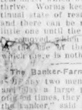
A story of how the 2nd Dorsets engaged the Stamboul Guards in the Persian Gulf is told in a letter received by Mrs. Woolfries, of Church Knowle (Dorset, Eng.), from her son, whose death from wounds has since been reported on the hospital ship Madras. "I don't think I have told you where we are in this country, as, of course, I am not allowed to, but we are really at present in the Garden of Eden. All you can see for miles and miles are date trees, which run about a mile inland, and when we leave that there is the open desert for thousands of miles, which is now covered with water for several miles. We had to march 15 miles the other day, and the water was up round our waists. . . . Four days the battle lasted. . . . It was all the best of the Turkish army, and the prisoners we captured told us they were all picked men. You should have seen them—big, smart men they are; 6 ft. 3 in., was the shortest man I saw amongst them. It was what they call the Stamboul Guards. But still, with all their best men, they could not get the best of the English, and they never will. Our regiment is pretty well done up after the last battle. We have always been in the thick of it from the start."

Machine-Made Pies

The fastest machine devised for making pies is operated by a foreman and six assistants, and will turn out 1,800 pies an hour. The machine is provided with eighteen revolving pie molders, which move around an oblong table or platform; two crust rollers, one for the lower and the other for the upper crust; a set of four automatic moistening brushes, and a pie trimming wheel. The six operators of the machine place the crusts, fill the pies and remove them from the table when the operation of moistening and trimming has been automatically accomplished.

PERSONALS.

Ontario Women.



Chatham, Ont.—"Some time ago I had a general breakdown. It terminated in quite a bad case. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was recommended to me by a friend who used it and received much benefit. I began taking it and in six months I was completely cured of my ailment and have never had any return of same. I can recommend this medicine as being good, if one will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. John Ackert, 67 Edgar St., Chatham, Ont.

At the first symptoms of any derangement at any period of life the one safe really helpful remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Thousands of women in Canada have taken it with unfailing success.

... Favorite Prescription is a ... times of trial ...

... Pleasant Pellets not only ... best Little Liver Pills, ... years ago, by Dr. R. V. ... imitated but never ... They're ... by-the-way.

A farm engine driven motor has been invented in ... that is equipped with its own producing plant for making gas from waste material such as bark, sawdust or dry leaves.

A Huge Crane

The largest crane in the world, erected at a Scotch shipyard, can be utilized at every point within a circle 336 feet in diameter and c... of 200 tons to a height ... 75 feet from the center.

Not Yet Explored

It is estimated that there are about 7,000,000 square miles, or about one-eighth of the land surface of the world waiting to be explored by discoverers.

Czar is ... Caesar

Tourists in Rockies

Banff and Lake Louise Attracted Unusual Number of Americans

Back in Montreal from the west, Mr. J. M. Gibbon, general publicity agent of the C.P.R., has an inspiring story to tell of the tourist traffic in the C.P.R. resorts in the Rockies and the phenomenal crop in the prairie provinces.

"Only those who have paid a visit this summer to Banff and Lake Louise," he says, "can realize what this unprecedented flood of American tourists means to Canada. Many of them have come in spite of alarmist reports that they would be subject to annoying treatment at the frontier and even at the risk of conscription. They are departing gratified at the courtesy they have experienced from government officials and impressed by the service and comfort they have met with all along the line of the C.P.R. As for the scenery between Vancouver and Calgary, they are unanimous in saying that nothing in all their travels in America or Europe can equal this amazing train ride.

"Many whom I talked to confessed that their visit to Canada had converted them from indifference to ardent sympathy with the cause of the Allies. They had read Canadian papers on the trains and in the hotels, they had met and learned to like Canadian people and Canadian ways and they had felt a brotherly affection for the fine fellows they saw in khaki uniform wherever they went. This tourist invasion of the Canadian Rockies will mean at least fifty thousand new real friends for Canada in the United States.

"The visitors this year include many leaders of American society, members of the old families of Boston, Philadelphia and New York, and prominent merchants, lawyers and politicians from the Middle West. Maude Adams, the actress, spent a month at Lake Louise, and the golf course at Banff is now a recognized social rendezvous.

"In spite of the vast expenditures made by the C.P.R. on the mountain hotels and de luxe equipment of trains during the past three years in anticipation of this year's travel, the result shows that not one cent too much has been spent, for both hotels and trains have been taxed to capacity. At Lake Louise on several evenings over a thousand dinners have been served. The close co-operation between the train and hotel service enabled every traveler, however little forethought he had taken in the way of advance reservations, to find a comfortable bed. As for the dining car service, there was not one I met who did not take his hat off to the C.P.R. The new 'dietetic blended menus' seemed to catch the fancy of the American tourist and excited much favorable comment."

Mr. Gibbon travelled over two new branch lines operated by the C.P.R. in British Columbia, the Kettle Valley Railway between Penticton and Midway and the Kootenay Central Railway between the Crow's Nest line and the C.P.R. main line at Golden. The scenery along both lines is exceptionally beautiful and yet entirely different from that of the main line, so that as alternative routes they should soon become popular. Considerable settlement has followed the construction of these lines, which both serve districts well suited for mixed farming and fruit growing. The Kettle Valley Railway will make accessible a section of the C.P.R. which in Mr. Gibbon's opinion is quite as picturesque as any part of the main line—namely, the run along Christina Lake and the steep banks of the Columbia river.

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief is within reach of all in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure.

More Bombastic Talk From Kaiser

A French torpedo boat has captured near Tripoli a sailing vessel flying the Greek flag. Aboard her were a few Turks and $20,000 in German coin, a number of scimitars and other Oriental gifts, and an engrossed casket containing the following letter in Arabic from the kaiser to the chief of the Senoussi tribe:

"Praises to the most high God—Emperor William, son of Charlemagne, Allah's envoy and Islam's protector to the Illustrious Chief of Senoussi: We pray God to lead our army to victory. Our will is that thy valorous warriors shall expel the infidels from the tribe belonging to the true believers and their commander. To this end we send the arms and money, and the tribe chiefs of our common foes, whom Allah annihilates, shall bow before thee. So be it. William."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON,
Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N.B.,
Sept. 17, 1904.

A Long Walk

He was a college professor, greatly beloved because of his kind heart, but with the common scholastic failing of being very absent minded. He visited his married niece, and listened to her praise of her first born. When she paused for breath, the professor felt that he must say something.

"Can the little fellow walk?" he asked, with every appearance of interest.

"Walk?" cried the mother, indignantly. "Why, he's been walking now for five months."

"Dear me!" exclaimed the professor, again relapsing into abstraction. "What a long way he must have gone!"

"Another new hat! You should really save your money, with the price of everything going up."

"But why? The longer I save it, the less I can buy with it."

A new electric fan to be placed in a window to ventilate a room can be regulated to supply any amount of air desired and throw its current in any direction.

The Better Farming Trains

Successful Itinerary Completed Over Canadian Northern Lines

The better farming trains operated over the lines of the railways in the prairie provinces, appear to be meeting with a considerable measure of success and provincial agricultural authorities are convinced that the work so carried on will result in the spread of better agricultural practices throughout the country.

When such a lecture train completed its itinerary over the lines of the Canadian Northern in Saskatchewan recently, a compilation of statistics showed that, in all, 10,464 persons had boarded the cars at the various stopping places, thirty-four in number, and that of this total, approximately forty-five hundred were men, thirty-five hundred women and the remainder children. The weather was unfavorable most of the time. At some of the points when lectures were given rain fell continually and a great many people were unable to attend on account of the conditions of the roads. The Saskatchewan government representatives expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the attention given the train under the circumstances.

The Canadian Northern Railway train was made up of standard sleeping and dining cars, a nursing car, household science cars, model farm car, crop production car, boys' and girls' car, colonist car, refrigerator car and a water car. Designation streamers were attached to the outside of the cars with lettering in letters large enough to be easily read, and when the train stopped at a station there was no confusion among the people. The children gravitated naturally to the boys' and girls' car, where lantern slides and various birds and insects were thrown on the screen and their good and bad traits explained. The older people, bent on more serious matters, were accordingly enabled to give close attention to the lectures in the other cars.

The "Crop Production Car" contained samples, mounted of flax, oats, alfalfa, western rye grass, wheat, millet, peas, barley, brouse grass and clover. There were also illustrations of alfalfa in rows, of alfalfa seed cutting; alfalfa for seed; classes of barley; sample of corn; classes of wheat. There also were descriptive charts illustrative of experiments of cropping fallowed land during a dry year as against plowing fallow when land is free from grass and other perennial plants; early as against late fall cultivation; effect of harrowing on yield of wheat; wheat yields on stubble land; alfalfa for forage and seed; influence of tillage on 1914 wheat yields; rates of seeding concerning heavy and light seeding in wet and dry seasons; effect of packing for second crop of wheat; effect of harrowing on fall-cultivated land, and charts showing relative increase in production under different soil cultivation.

The model farm car, contained sections of barn showing method of bracing; sheep barn; cow stall; pig pen; split log drag; fence; home-made cattle stachion; photos of all kinds of stock and mountings of soil products. This car also contained the poultry section, showing model of portable poultry house; photographs of the different kinds of fowls; Saskatchewan trap nest; fattening crate; feed hopper for use on range; oats sprouter; hen coop; Cornell trap nest; New-maine trap nest; result of experiments showing the effect of water glass and lime water on egg preservation; complete surgical outfit for operating on fowls and sample of proper food for fowls. In addition, the literature was in this car, and printed matter pertaining to agriculture was freely distributed.

The nursery car was equipped with sand boxes, toys and made-up beds. This car was also a valuable addition to the train; mothers were able to leave their children in car and attend lectures without the usual annoyance.

The chief speakers included: The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, Regina; A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture, Regina; W. W. Thompson, director co-operative organization, department of agriculture, Regina; Professor John Bracken, charge field husbandry, Agricultural College, Saskatoon, Sask.; F. H. Reed, ex-representative Dominion seed branch, Regina; A. Phillips, representing poultry husbandry, department of agriculture, Rosthern, Sask.; P. Stewart, district representative, Ontario department of agriculture, Kenora, Ont.; Mrs. Jean Archibald, professor household science, Saskatoon; and Miss E. Thompson, lecturer on care of children, Saskatoon.

The lectures usually required three hours in each town, and longer in some cases, owing to the late arrival of some of the visitors. The usual procedure was to keep the car closed for a few minutes after arrival, and until the people had gathered, when the cars would be opened and the audience distributed. Mr. Reed was generally the first speaker and lectured on the crop porduction and other points of field husbandry, followed by Prof. Bracken, who dealt with soil cultivation. Mr. Mooney lectured on the eradication of obnoxious weeds. The Hon. Mr. Motherwell dealt with general farming conditions. Mr. Stewart spoke on stock raising and dairying and at several points gave demonstrations of milk testing. Mr. A. Fawcett looked after the model farm car, and answered questions regarding building matters. Mr. Phillips lectured on poultry raising and egg preservation and at the principal points gave demontsrations of the killing, plucking and preparing of chickens for market. Mrs. Archibald lectured on household science and gave demonstrations in cooking.

"Your honor," said the arrested chauffeur, "I tried to warn the man, but the horn would not work."

"Then why did you not slacken speed rather than run him down?"

A light seemed to dawn upon the prisoner. "That's one on me. I never thought of that."

Officer, in volunteer camp, to recruit—Now, in the event of a fire breaking out, what are you to do?

Recruit—Run and find you, sir.

Right. And if I'm not to be found, what then?

Put out the fire, sir.

NATURES CREATION

A TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS

If you are visiting Toronto, or live here, you are welcome to come to our offices and read scores of original testimonials from reputable men and women who have used this treatment. If you cannot come we will send Booklet containing **Sworn Testimony** from those who have been helped and benefited.

NATURE'S CREATION COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED
Suite 14, Cosgrave Building, 163 Yonge Street, TORONTO, CANADA.

Conserve Resources

Conservation of All Our Resources of Vital Necessity During War Times

Sir Edward Carson in his stirring manifesto on the first year of the war from the British viewpoint says that nobody knows how long the struggle will continue, but that the allies will never agree to peace until all their demands are satisfied.

That is the situation in plain language. The only thing that can bring about peace without the attainment of the object each country is fighting for is exhaustion, or a decisive beating. The character of the warfare and the employment of such vast numbers of troops preclude the possibility of a single engagement decisive in its nature. The struggle may, and will, be marked by many great individual conflicts, but the chief factor will be the endurance of the belligerents; the nation, or combination of nations, with the superior staying power will emerge victorious.

It is up to us all to aid in the result by every possible conservation of our resources. The Germans have eliminated waste, and are thereby that much better prepared to continue the struggle; without this genius for organizing the Austro-German forces would today be in a desperate position in all likelihood.

There are countless ways wherein we might profitably emulate the enemy. The matter of alcoholic consumption is one of these. It is undeniable that money spent for liquor ordinarily brings no return of usefulness to the consumer or purchaser. So far as concerns the consumer the money is completely wasted, its expenditure resulting merely in the gratification of an appetite. The government gets a certain tax from the manufacture and sale of liquor, and this is often advanced as an economic argument, but the remainder of the cost is purely a drain on the resources of the individual, and thus also the nation, without any useful return to either.

Would not the present be an auspicious time to begin a movement to impress upon all the advantages from a personal and a patriotic standpoint of abstaining from liquor? The sheer waste of money in Canada in the purchase and consumption of liquor, to say nothing of its other undeniable effects, at a time when every good citizen should be straining every nerve to conserve the resources of the country is lamentable. Do we like our beverage better than our country? Do we care less for Canada than the average German cares for the fatherland?—Ottawa Citizen.

CHILDHOOD DANGERS

No symptoms that indicate any of the ailments of childhood should be allowed to pass without prompt attention. The little ailment may soon become a serious one and perhaps a little life passes out. If Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house minor troubles can be promptly cured and serious ones averted. The Tablets can be given to the new-born babe as well as the growing child. Thousands of mothers use no other medicine for their little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LIFE

To a preacher, life's a sermon
 To a joker, it's a jest;
To the miser, life is money,
 To the loafer, life is rest.

To the lawyer, life's a trial,
 To the poet, life's a song;
To the doctor, life's a patient
 Who needs treatment right along.

To the soldier, life's a battle,
 To the teacher, life's a school,
Life's a good thing to the grafter,
 It's a failure to the fool.

To the man upon the engine
 Life's long and heavy grade;
It's a gamble to the gambler,
 To the merchant, life is trade.

Life is but a long vacation
 To the man who loves his work;
Life's an everlasting effort
 To shun duty, to the shirk.

To the newsman, it's a story,
 To the typo, it's a slug;
To the devil, it's a wash-up,
 To the foreman, it's a drug.

"Today, for the first time, I was really delighted to hear my neighbor's piano going," remarked the observer in Musical America.

"Something worth listening to, I suppose?"

"I should say so. I heard the instalment man taking it away."

No More Corns Cure Guaranteed

Never known to fail, acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as **Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor.** Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.



Cowan's Perfection Cocoa

It's what's inside the cup that counts.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE
110 UNIVERSITY AVE. - - - TORONTO, CANADA
Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
COLLEGE RE-OPENS FRIDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1915
CALENDAR "H" SENT ON APPLICATION.
E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal.

Virtues of the Homely Onion

Onions supply a complete cure in themselves for cold, as well as being a wonderful remedy in cases of insomnia. An onion cure breakfast includes a poached egg on toast, three tablespoonfuls of fried onions and a cup of coffee. Luncheons of sandwiches made of brown bread, buttered, and filled with fine chopped raw onion, seasoned with salt and pepper make the second meal on the schedule.

For the supper, the onion may be fried as for breakfast, and eaten with a chop and a baked potato. The efficacy of onions is well known to the singers of Italy and Spain, who eat the mevery day to improve the quality of their voices and keep them smooth. Onion plasters are prescribed to break up hard coughs. They are made of fried onion placed between two slices of old muslin. The plaster is kept quite hot until the patient is snugly in bed, when it is placed on the chest, to stay over night. Onion syrup is claimed by some to be unequalled as a cure for a bad cold in the head.

It Is In Demand.—So great is the demand for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that a large factory is kept continually busy making and bottling it. To be in demand shows popular appreciation of this preparation, which stands at the head of proprietary compounds as the leading Oil in the market, and it is generally admitted that it is deserving of the lead.

Two Wheat Heads on Single Stalk

North Dakota has the queerest as well as perhaps the largest, grain crop ever raised in any country of like area. In the southeast corner of the state there are whole fields in which there are two heads to the stalk.

Farmers who came to North Dakota from Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa are unable to account for the growth, except that it is a freak of nature resulting from exceptionally fine growing weather following a rainy period. They say that they never heard of such a growth in the states in which they formerly lived. Pioneer North Dakotans say the thing is new to them, too.

The double heads, in practically all cases, are full size and the kernels are well filled. In some instances the double growth will mean almost double the ordinary crop, which would greatly increase the 116,300,000 bushel government wheat estimate for the state, a yield that sets a new record.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"Do you see that strong, healthy looking man over there?"

"I was just admiring his physique."

"The doctors gave him up years ago."

"You surprise me."

"Yes. They found they couldn't get anything out of him."

Lady—These strawberries are quite green.

Peddler—Well, mum, they're just from the country.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE
Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Over 16,000 Farmer Shareholders are behind you when you consign your grain or sell on track to
THE GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD.
160 McDermot St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' DIRECTORY

THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR
"The car that speaks for itself"
CADILLAC MOTOR SALES CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG.
Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

Excellent Transporation Arrangements

The Canadian war contingent association, of which Sir George Perley, Canadian high commissioner, is president, and Mr. J. M. Colmer, C.M.G., honorary secretary, in a communication to Lieut.-Col. Birdwhistle, honorary secretary of the national relief committee, states that the association is working in the closest co-operation with officers commanding the units of the contingents at the front and at Shorncliffe, and also with the military forwarding officers, both in the United Kingdom and the overseas bases. Excellent arrangements have been made with the British authorities for transportation of extra comforts which the association is sending to the front for the use of the Canadian troops.

When I came out of church on Sunday I found my horse fast asleep in the shed.

Why, he couldn't ... there, could he?

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases. To prove this to you we will send you a sample box free if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, ... this paper. ... Experi... Edmanson, ... Limited, To...

Dr. Chase's Ointment



POLLY EVANS' STORY PAGE for Boys and Girls



ON RAINY DAYS



WHEN the raindrops beat and patter
And the sun forgets to shine,
To us three it doesn't matter,
For the play we have is fine.

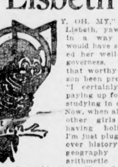
In a wink we mix some soapsuds,
Get three cunnin' pipes of clay,
And we wear just simply old duds—
So we're fitted out for PLAY.

All day long we send bright bubbles
Sailing to the ceiling high—
And just all our nurs'ry troubles
'Pear to 'scape from them and fly.

Just you have a bubble party
When you find the day is gray,
If your mother's "Yes" is hearty,
And your nursey says you may.

KATHERINE FAITH.

Lisbeth's Warning



"MY, OH, MY," said Lisbeth, yawning in a way that would have shocked her well-bred governess, had that worthy person been present. "I certainly am paying up for not studying in class. Now, when all the other girls are having holidays I'm just plugging over history and geography and arithmetic and nasty, dry old things!" and the books in question were hastily shut. Outside the whiz and whir of summer insects adventuring in the air, heavy with rose perfume, came to her wooingly, and Lisbeth was just about to rise and stroll to the window when a sharp pinch on her wrist made her cry out sharply.

Hastily looking down she saw a tiny imp with a handsome blooming face, and the cruelest eyes and hands that she had ever known.

"Who are you?" gasped Lisbeth.

"The Imp of Idleness!" cried the queer little fellow, smiling in a way that was somewhat fascinating. "Why, come, you and I are old friends, Lisbeth!"

"So we are!" agreed Lisbeth, with a laugh. "I certainly ought to know you well; and perhaps like you less."

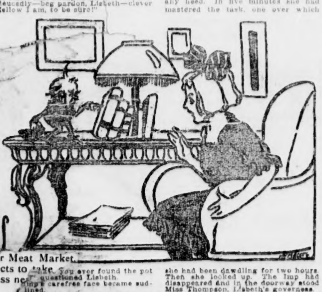
"Dear, oh dear!" commented the Imp, perching on the edge of the table and turning over the pages of Lisbeth's geography, with an effort. "Do you remember the day you found out that this dry old book could not tell you the exact location of the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow?"

"Indeed I do," said Lisbeth, flinging back her thick hair, "and I made up my mind never to study another word of it."

"And you gave up arithmetic because your teacher could not compute for you just how big the pot was. And history—why did you give that up, Lisbeth?"

"It was stupid and could not tell me when the pot of gold was hidden by the elves," answered Lisbeth.

"Ha! ha!" laughed the Imp, "and to think that I inspired it all! What a deucedly—beg pardon, Lisbeth—clever fellow I am, to be sure!"



"...you ever found the pot ...?" questioned Lisbeth.

...Imp's carefree face became suddenly lined.

"...y!" said he, "but I am constantly on the search for it. The gold was hidden very early in the world's history, and I have been on the search for it ever since I was a thousand years old. Countless men leave their occupations yearly to aid me in my search. They adventure into the desert and suffer great hardships, and sometimes die on the sands in agony. I am a clever fellow and it's great sport to watch them."

"Sport!" cried Lisbeth, horror-stricken. "Sport, Imp! How can you call it that?"

The Imp shrugged his misshapen shoulders. "I enjoy it," he answered simply. "I enjoy the sufferings of all the myriads of men who follow in my train—the train of idleness. They all suffer, you know, some more, some less. But on the whole a person given up to idleness is rather satisfying as far as that goes. He and work, the handmaid of success, are not on speaking terms, and success refuses to see any one not indorsed by the handmaid work—you can see for yourself how easy is my victory over the person who gives me the ghost of an opening. Now you, Lisbeth, are a likely—" But he got no further.



Lisbeth had opened her history.

"'Germany was threatened by an invasion of the northern hordes,'" she began.

"Listen to me, Lisbeth," pleaded Idleness with a very white face.

"No," said Lisbeth, gluing her eyes to her book. "'But the vigilance of the borderland peoples—'"

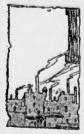
"Lisbeth, Lisbeth, do not desert me!" pleaded Idleness, tearfully. But Lisbeth did not look up nor give him any heed. In five minutes she had mastered the task, one over which she had been dawdling for two hours. Then she looked up. The Imp had disappeared and in the doorway stood Miss Thompson, Lisbeth's governess.

"Do you know your lesson, dearie?" she questioned kindly.

"Yes," said Lisbeth, and held out the history. To Miss Thompson's amazement, the girl was letter perfect.

If Lisbeth at any future time felt a disposition to go back to the old ways, a mere remembrance of her adventure with the Prince of Idleness was sufficient to spur her on to work, which was faithfully crowned with success.

TONY



"WANT a shine!" These were the words, of all others, that Tony longed to hear. It was a cloudy, dull sort of a day, however, and the little Italian urchin's customers were few and far between. His liquid brown eyes searched the passing faces hopefully, and his expressive hands pleaded as eloquently as his voice.

Perhaps the Grouch sensed the little fellow's anxiety. Anyway, after a curt refusal he turned back, and, climbing into the chair, watched Tony's brown paws eagerly at work to produce a creditable shine on his two well-shod feet.

The Grouch had been going past Tony's corner for two years every morning. Almost every other morning he had stopped for a shine, but never had he spoken to the boy. That is the reason that Tony, quick to acquire the slang of America, had nicknamed him the Grouch.

In view of these facts, it is not surprising that Tony, glancing up and seeing a smile on the lined face, dropped his brush in surprise.



"What's the matter?" asked the Grouch.

"Notheeng," replied Tony hastily, but his eyes were twinkling, and he bent far over the brilliant shoe that he was polishing quite unnecessarily.

"You've got to tell me why you are grinning!" announced the Grouch, sternly.

"Eet ees because the signor so seldom smile. Eet mak me happy to see heem," said Tony, regretfully. "I no can explain why."

"Humph!" said the Grouch, raising his eyebrows in surprise. "It has been as bad as that with me, has it? Well, I don't intend from henceforth that people shall fall all over themselves with surprise when I smile. Get that, young man? I don't intend it, do you hear?"

"Si, signor," answered Tony, grinning all the harder.

"Stop your infernal grinning and listen. I'm not a grouch by nature. I've just been—er—busy and worried." The Grouch rose hastily, and slipped a silver coin of a denomination that astonished the little chap into the outstretched hand.

"You mak a mistak!" cried Tony, incredulously.

"No, I didn't; keep the change," said the Grouch grandly.

Tony's cap went into the air, and he danced with joy. The Grouch watched the performance feelingly.

"Why does that coin mean so much to you?" he asked.

"He buy clay for model, signor; all time I'm not shine boots; I'm sculptor," and Tony made an expressive gesture with his limber brown hand. "Today I have no more material. This buy heem!"

"So?" cried the Grouch, softly. "I'd give a good deal to see what you can do in the sculpturing line, Tony. Will you—er—take me home with you and let me see what you can do?"

"Gladly, signor," said the boy, and a shade crossed his face. "It is a very poor, very bad, what I do, but I have never had a lesson. Some day I will take lessons. Yes, I will—don' laugh," he finished determinedly.

In five minutes all arrangements were completed to the satisfaction of Tony and the Grouch, and they had arranged to meet at half-past 6.

They had not gone far into the Italian quarter before they had left the new world entirely behind them and were full in the heart of the old transplanted. Strong, straightforward youths swung by, some speaking in dulcet tones of southern Italy, some in gibberish of mongrel Italian and bad English. Most of the girls were beautiful, many of the women bent, wrinkled and ugly. In the narrow streets many windows were broken and filled with gayly colored cloths.

Presently the pair went into a low-doored little shop, and Tony screwed his nose up hungrily at the strong odor of spaghetti and onions, much to the delight of the Grouch.

The Grouch ordered everything on the menu, eating sparingly himself, but taking care that Tony's ravenous appetite was fully satisfied.

Between mouthfuls Tony talked to his friend.

"I have no brothers or sisters," he confided. "My mother died when I was born. Far off in Italy there ees my father, who ees very old. He was a shoemaker when I was young, but now he has retired and teaches only the young boys who want to learn the trade. He makes enough so that he eat well and ees clothed, but that ees all."

"Why does he not come to America?" asked the Grouch, curiously.

Tony laughed. "America ees for the young," he said, simply. "What could he do here? Not even shine da shoe! And me, I have enough to do to earn food and material for model my dear statues. Some day I will be a sculptor."

"By Jove! I'm tempted to believe you," muttered the Grouch, adjusting his horn-rimmed spectacles and rising from his chair.

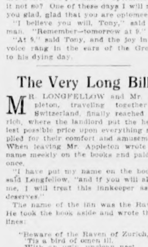
Together they left the little eating place, and fifteen minutes later stood before the house in which Tony lived. After a long climb up the stairs they entered a little room, and the boy struck a match and lighted a little oil lamp.

The Grouch drew his breath in amazement. Ranged about on shelves, tables, bench and chair were bits of crude modeling in clay. Into some the untaught fingers of the boy had coaxed the spirit and strength possessed of the masters. Some were dainty, graceful, poetic; some were tragical, instinct with tears; all were more or less crude and unfinished.

"So, my little Tony," whistled the Grouch, "so I was not wrong. You have the talent—the talent of the big masters. Some day we shall see. You did not know that I taught at the art school. No? Young man, you report tomorrow at 9, and don't you dare be late for class!"

"But the boot-blacking?" hazarded Tony, fearfully.

"It is a thing of the past. Yesterday, Tony, I sold a picture—my masterpiece! That is why today I am not a grouch! That is why today I can find time to look about me and know and love my fellow-beings. Tony, that is why I want you to come to school and learn properly what a debt you owe to the world,



which will recognize you if only you keep pegging away and do good work each and every hour of the day all the days of the years of your life."

"You are no grouch," said Tony rising and with shining eyes laying his hand on that of his benefactor. "You are a—how do you call it—optomeest, is it not so? One of these days I will mak you glad, glad that you are optomeest!"

"I believe you will, Tony," said the man. "Remember—tomorrow at 9."

"At 9," said Tony, and the joy in his voice rang in the ears of the Grouch to his dying day.

The Very Long Bill

MR. LONGFELLOW and Mr. Appleton, traveling together in Switzerland, finally reached Zurich, where the landlord put the heaviest possible price upon everything supplied for their comfort and amusement. When leaving Mr. Appleton wrote his name meekly on the books and paid at once.

"I have put my name on the books," said Longfellow, "and if you will allow me, I will treat this innkeeper as he deserves."

The name of the inn was the Raven. He took the book aside and wrote these lines:

"Beware of the Raven of Zurich,
'Tis a bird of omen ill.
With an ugly, unclean nest
And a very, very long bill!"

The Mystery of the Sphinx

WHO shall say that it will not shortly be solved?

Reports received in Great Britain from Egypt with regard to investigations made by Professor Reisner, of Harvard University, indicate that the head of the Sphinx contains an antechamber, which gives entrance to a series of great temples. For a number of years a slight depression in the head of the Sphinx has given rise to conjecture; but the attempted investigation made by Professor Reisner is the first scientific one on record.

Upon the removal of the sand and other obstructions which had been placed across the opening, Professor Reisner gained ingress to a chamber sixty feet long and fourteen feet wide, which formed a complete temple.



This temple, it is said, communicates with a second temple at the lower level and, through a tunnel running down the neck, with an enormous temple occupying the entire body of the Sphinx. The temples are dedicated to the sun, the god of the ancient Egyptians.

It is also said that Professor Reisner suspects the existence of a great subterranean city, which was once inhabited.

Ruins of Regamuende

A CITY at the bottom of the sea was seen toward the end of October, 1888, near Treptow, in Prussia, when a powerful south wind blew the waters of the Baltic away from the shore, uncovering a portion of the sand usually hidden by the waves.

It was the ruins of the city of Regamuende, once a flourishing commercial station, which was swallowed by the sea some five centuries ago. The unusual sight was visible only for five hours, when the storm slackened, and the waves returned to cover up the place which had once been the scene of the dwelling place of human beings.



The Bedtime Babies

Betty the Birthday Child sat on her hassock throne, and her faithful slaves bowed before her. "Six is awful old isn't it?" asked Bobby respectfully. "Do you mind?" "Oh, no," Betty said, "I love to be six years old, 'n just chuck-full of birthday cake." "And peanuts," said Bobby. "N' Strawbry icecream," sighed Baby. And after that they all went quietly, O very quietly to bed.

PETER AND HIS PETS



AN ONLY child should own some pets, so Peter's parents thought,
For through the care of creatures dumb affection may be taught.
The infant mind is early trained, so Peter soon found pleasure
In adding daily to the group some new four-legged treasure.
From every country he had cats, and monkeys, dogs and birds,
While rabbits, squirrels, guinea pigs and rats he owned in herds!
The pets were always hungry—they could never get enough—
And mammoth bills came rolling in for all the food and stuff.
Then each pet had to have a bath and brush and ribbon new,
Which function daily brought a crowd of girls and boys to view.
His parents passed from pride to pain—from pain to trepidation.
Each pet which Peter gathered in caused greater consternation.
At every hint to weed them out, however kind and gentle,
They found that Peter wept and howled with passions elemental.
Poor Peter, quite unconscious of the pets' most parlous state,
Precipitated matters and ... the hand of fate
By the purchase of ... and wretched, fro...
Who beat him, and fro... right gladly home...
That night he ate his d... arm 'round Neddy's...
Though Neddy's nose w... he didn't care one ...
And the only reason Neddy didn't sleep w... him in bed
Was because that stubborn donkey would not be led!
His parents—when at last he slept—stole 'round with stealthy glee,
And with accord—in haste and fear—they set the pets all free!
Far down the moonlit street they stretched—a strange and weird procession—
With Neddy halting in the rear—poor Peter's last possession!
Next day when Peter woke and ... such hideous desolat...
He screamed and kicked ... his head, refusing consolat...
But just as they made up their ... —no matter what it cost them—
To have each vanished pet brought back—he quite forgot he'd ... them!

KEY CAMMACK.

About Insects



THE insects which appear so small and weak have many wonderful qualities, some of them being the ability to eat much, to live long without food and to survive injuries.

Many caterpillars have very strong jaws, so that they can easily eat in one day twice their own weight of leaves. If an ordinary man, who weighs about 150 pounds, should eat just as much, he would need 300 pounds of various foodstuffs daily. The larva of a little blue fly eats daily 200 times its own weight. Linnaeus, the great naturalist, said that their greed is so enormous that three such flies could eat up a horse just as quickly as a lion. The caterpillar of the silkworm, which weighs at birth less than one one-hundredth of a grain, eats in a month more than an ounce of leaves, or 50,000 times as much as its own weight. If a child weighing eight pounds at birth should have such strong jaw muscles, it would eat in the first month of its existence about 40,000 pounds. In a month the tiny caterpillar becomes almost 10,000 times larger and heavier than it was at birth. If a child should grow just as quickly it would be in a month as big as a whale.

The insects are not only wonderful in the amount of food they eat, but likewise in their ability not to eat at all for very long periods of time. An ordinary man can only with difficulty live without food two or three weeks,



or in an exceptional case longer than a month. Yet an ant is able to li... without any food at all f... months; a spider lived ten mo... a closed glass box, changing slig... in size, but not losing any stren... while another spider stuck on a... lived four months. A stag beetle l... in a box without food for three ye... and was so vigorous when let out t... it could fly away. And again a sc... pion lived ten months and a butter... two years without food in ... boxes.

But what is more w... living without food for such long periods of time is the fact that some insects not only do not lose any strength while abstaining from food, but seem to get so much strength as to live longer than they usually do. A naturalist tells us that a larva of a fly, which usually lives only six weeks, lived almost a year, having been left by the naturalist without food in ... closed ... It lived eight ... have done if it were ... had plenty to eat. Imag... living 500 years just becau... not given anything to ... This life strength ... them from starving als...

in case of an injury, however serious. If the strongest man should lose a foot or an arm, or if his body should be pierced with a sword, he would not feel disposed to run around, jump or eat. Yet a long-footed mosquito, leaving one-half of his foot in your hand, as you tried to catch him, conti... to fly just as alertly and care... if nothing had happened to ... An insect stuck on a pin often eats up greedily all the food that is placed before it, as if it were not wounded or imprisoned. If an athlete should lose all his internal organs ... body torn in two, an... off, everything ...

r, ...ors, ...se, and detail. The ... is what we ...now or

...ES ...nts

Hotel

...TA.



HOUSE

...0 per day

TO-DAY

...newspap... ...insure... ...$75 p... ...a loan of... ...ncipal pay... ...ater rents... ...ing stock... ...er of irrigated farm...

...ON, GENL. SU... ...OF NATURAL ... ...mber 31st, 1916. ...PACIFIC RAILW... ...ARY, ALBERTA

...eer Meat Market ...pects to take ...ness ne...

ASK FOR GOODS



...E IN CANADA

...OM TEXAS

Cotton Farmer Better Off T... Some-times Appears

According to Mr. C. E. Nash, the president of a hardware concern in Fort Worth, Texas, the farmers should not hold all their cotton because of low prices prevailing as a result of the war. He says:

... that a farmer cannot ... cotton ... than 10 cents per ..., yet many a farmer got rich, or ... independent, raising it at 7 ..., and that at a time when he ... he raised at a lower profit ... is the case to-day, while he paid ... for what he purchased. We ... the following comparisons:

... buys a hoe for 50c. that used ... cost 75c.

He buys a file at 15c. that used to cost 35c.

He buys a singletree at 35c. that used to cost 50c.

He buys a sweep at 8c. that used ... cost 10c. per pound.

... that used ...

... at 4c. that used to ...

... 3½c. that used to ...

... at 50c. that used ...

... at 45c. that used ...

... per day for picking ... pay $1.00.

... at 8 per cent. to ... ed to pay 12 ...

... that used ...

... cats at ... that used to bring ...

He sells corn at 75c. that used to bring 15c.

He sells hay at $14.00 that used to bring $4 0).

He sells turkeys at $2.25 and sometimes $4.00 that used to bring 60c. to 75c.

He sells chickens at $3 50 that used to sell at $1.25 to $1.50 per dozen.

He sells a horse at $150.00 to $225.00 that used to sell from $50.00 to $100.00.

A Happy Condition

We must, of course, recollect that these prices are quoted for Texas, and, as the writer points out, are possibly not absolutely correct, but accurate enough to show that the farmer is getting the best of the situation.

While most of these prices would not apply in Canada there is no doubt that the farmers of Canada are purchasing their hardware and similar supplies at lower prices than prevailed a generation, or even ten years ago, and are getting a better article. Texas wheat is quoted at $1 per bushel, whereas wheat in Western Canada is selling higher than that. It would seem that farmers are more favored under the war conditions that prevail to-day than most of the other interests that go to make up the country. Certainly, farmers are much better off than mechanics, many of whom are out of work in our cities. Farmers to-day have no cause to envy the manufacturers, most of whom have to lie awake at nights trying to devise some means of making ends meet.

THE IDEAL CONSUMER

He Believes That What Helps His Fellow-citizen Helps Him

Buying abroad always hints at the inferiority of one's own countrymen. Yet the man who would be the first to deny that his "Made-in-Canada" goods had a superior abroad is often the first to buy on the basis that the other fellow's "Made-in-Canada" goods are inferior to those made in foreign countries.

Then, every time you pass up your home products, unconsciously, perhaps you send the price higher for the man who buys at home. This very fellow, who may be on your list of customers is probably paying more for certain "Made-in-Canada" goods than he might have had to pay if you had also contributed to keep the cost down. He may, in his next purchasing move, pass yours and ours and all other "Made-in-Canada" products up for the foreign articles, which are perhaps cheaper. And thus it goes. A meaningless purchasing attitude steers nowhere, and keeps Commercial Canada upside-down.

ASK FOR GOODS



...NADA

... motor has been invented ... that is equipped with its own ... ducing plant for making gas from waste material such as bark, sawdust or dry leaves.

A Huge Crane

The largest crane in the world, erected at a Scotch shipyard, can be utilized at every point within a circle 336 feet in diameter a... of 200 tons to a height ... 75 feet from the ce...

Not Yet Explored

It is estimated that there are about 7,000,000 square miles, or about one-eighth of the land surface of the world waiting to be explored by discoverers.

Watch This
Space
Next
Week
?

Assisting Business

Editor, Strathmore Standard.

Dear Sir,—Your editorial notes in last week's issue re shopping at home were excellent, and your ideas are certainly right, but if the merchants wish farmers to do business with them they should get the roads leading into town fixed. Money spent in the town certainly does more good to the community than money spent at a mail order house. But here is the point: If the townspeople wish farmers to spend their money at home, surely they should fix up the roads leading into town.

This gives me an excellent opportunity to point out the dangerous state of the road running east from the C.P.R. headquarters. The west side of the hill past the track is in very bad shape. The U.F.A. have called the Town Council's attention to this on various occasions. It would not cost much to fix it and I suppose if somebody breaks their neck it will be done in a hurry. Freeze-up will soon be here and then it will have to stay till spring.

By all means let us spend our money at home, but don't have roads too dangerous for us to do so.

Yours for better roads,
B. L. WADE.

STRATHMORE STANDARD
and
MONTREAL WEEKLY HERALD
& STAR
One Year for $1.85

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the **Union Bank of Canada,** with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

STRATHMORE BRANCH—J. L. Van Tighem, Manager
LANGDON BRANCH—A. P. Hughes, Acting Manager

Be a Booster

Be a booster if you can; booster of your fellow man.
Boost your project, boost your State, boost your town at any rate.
Boost it as a place to live, boost it—every boost you give
Makes the town a better town. Boost it up, don't knock it down.
Be a booster—for you can; boosting is the better plan.
Boosters always win acclaim; boost the knockers to their shame.
Boost them when they need your help; make them yell instead of yelp.
Boost them till they have to boost; boost them up or off the roost.

—Belle Fourche Commercial Club Journal.

Alfalfa is the best soil doctor.
Alfalfa adds humus to the soil.
Alfalfa is high in feeding value.
Alfalfa balances the corn or grain ration.
Alfalfa sod grows larger crops.
Alfalfa is the greatest of all subsoils.
Alfalfa has no equal as hog pasture.
Alfalfa keeps stock in condition.
Alfalfa should be grown on every farm.
Alfalfa means more money and better homes.
Alfalfa fills the haymow and pays for the privilege.
Alfalfa is the best and cheapest feed for cattle.
Alfalfe contains more protein than a ton of clover or corn.
Alfalfa yie'ds more than clover or timothy, and
Alfalfa is more valuable than grass hay.

—The Toronto Globe.

Fight or Pay?

Miscellaneous Advertisements

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent, or buy, and any other of a similiar rature will get quick result by being published under this heading.

Under the provisions of the Alberta Estray Law, every estray animal taken up must be advertised in the nearest local paper, and also in the Alberta Gazette and notice sent to the Recorder of Brands, Medicine Hat

Charges: Minimum rates—one insertion 50c, each additional insertion 25c Advertisements over 30 words 2c per word first insertion, 1c per word every additional insertion.

$10 REWARD for recovery of each of two three-year-old Steers. One black and white the other red, dehorned branded V K right shoulder (the red also U 9 V left rib.—P. W. F. Vidal. Cheadle, Sec. 31, 24, 26 27 10 p

TO RENT, Small House and Barn on 5th Street, Strathmore,—Apply Box 242, Strathmore 29 9 p

LOST, between Strathmore and W. Van Buskirk's, 8½ miles east, one trace from double driving harness—Reward on return to Standard Office 22-ptf

THRESHING MACHINE for sale, 10 hp Manitoba engine, 30 by 50 inch, hand feed separator, completely overhauled a clean, fast thresher. Will demonstrate, Price $500 terms, or $400 cash. Apply—C. Rankert, Strathmore. 6-10-p

ESTRAY, on my place 8½ miles due east of Strathmore, one dapple gray gelding, fleabit face, weight abou 800. Branded A I left shoulder, < on left thigh—Apply W. M. Van Buskirk, Strathmore 28-9-p

NOTICE

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES

In the Municipality of Bow Valley No. 219 for arrears of taxes and costs.

Notice is hereby given that the S.W. ¼ of Section 28, Township 21, Range 26 West of Fourth Meridian, will be offered for sale, for arrears of taxes and costs, on Saturday, the 16th day of October, A D. 1915, at the hour of One o'clock p.m. at the office of the Municipality, at the Town of Strathmore, Alberta.

Unless the arrears of taxes and costs are sooner paid the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Bow Valley No 219, will proceed to sell the land referred to for the taxes and costs on the day and at the time and place above mentioned.

Dated at Strathmore, Alberta, September 9th 1915.

W. G. WAY
Secretary-Treasurer
Rural Municipality of
Bow Valley No. 219
6-10-u

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Reliable Rigs
Steady Drivers
DRAYING AND DELIVERY ORDERS Promptly Attended To
Horses for Sale
W. F. ANDERSON, Proprietor

Prince's Restaurant
Opened on
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Fruit in Fresh Daily, Candy and Tobacco
Strathmore, Alberta



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Good Horses and Rigs for Hire
Also
FIRST CLASS AUTOMOBLE SERVICE
AND GARAGE IN CONNECTION
Draying Orders promptly attended to
Rates Reasonable Horses for Sale
Phone 4 Strathmore

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A.F.&A.M., G.R.A
Regular Meetings First Monday on or before Full Moon.
Visiting Brethren cordially invited
J. A. MACDONALD, W.M.
H. Wood, Secretary.

I.O.O.F.
STRATHMORE LODGE, No. 70
Meets every Thursday evening at 8 p.m. in Masonic Hall, Strathmore. Visiting brethren cordially invited
Thos. Connell, N.G. Geo. B. Anderson, Recording Secy.

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A splendid opportunity for the right man to do big business.
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